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1. *Contributions to a Knowledge of the Fauna of South-West Africa.*
IV. A List of the *Heteropterous* and *Homopterous Hemiptera* of South-
West Africa.—By A. J. HESSE, B.Sc., Ph.D., Assistant.

(With Plates I–VIII.)

THE following is a list of the *Hemiptera* present in the South African Museum collections and those described from the same region by other authors. The list comprises all the families of the *Heteroptera* and *Homoptera*, except the *Jassidae*, *Aphidae*, and *Coccidae*. The insects were mostly collected by members of the staff on the Museum Expeditions of 1916 (R. W. E. Tucker), 1918 (R. W. E. Tucker), 1919 (Lightfoot and J. Drury), 1921 (K. H. Barnard, J. Drury, and S. Gilman), and 1923 (K. H. Barnard and R. F. Lawrence). In addition, there are specimens obtained from private collectors, such as J. S. Brown, E. Köchig, Dr. Knobel, Miss Wilman, and the well-known traveller Eriksson.

The list includes geographically only those species found within the boundaries of S.-W. Africa, comprising the three areas of Great Namaqualand, Damaraland, and Ovamboland. In each instance both the area and the locality are stated, and "S.A.M." is printed opposite those species of which the Museum possesses representatives, and (M. Exp.) after the names of the localities where members of the staff collected the species.

The figures are free-hand drawings by the author.

The *Hemiptera* of S.-W. Africa have been sadly neglected by ento-

mologists in the past, and the only literature up to 1913 dealing with descriptions of species from that region is C. Stål's "Hemiptera Africana," pts. 1-4, 1864-66, and the few descriptions of isolated species by other authors in different works (alluded to in the list) from material that found its way into European collections. A definite survey of the order in this region was for the first time undertaken in 1913 by F. Schumacher in a list, with descriptions of new species, which was published in the "Jenaische Denkschriften," xvii, pp. 50-88, as a result of Dr. L. Schultze's "Forschungsreise im West. und Zent. Südafrika, 1903-1905."

As a result of the Museum Expeditions up to 1924, we have been able to enrich the knowledge of that region by the descriptions of several new and interesting species. Altogether 11 new genera, 58 new species, and 2 new varieties are described in the following families :—

Pentatomidae, 11 n. sp., 1 n. var.

Coreidae, 6 n. sp.

Lygaeidae, 2 n. gen., 8 n. sp.

Tingididae, 1 n. gen., 1 n. sp.

Reduviidae, 3 n. gen., 11 n. sp., and 1 n. var.

Cicadidae, 3 n. sp.

Fulgoridae, 5 n. gen., 17 n. sp.

Cercopidae, 1 n. sp.

It is interesting to note that some genera described only from the East (India) are represented here by different species or by closely allied representative genera. Many of the new forms are described from N. Damaraland and Ovamboland, while Great Namaqualand seems to agree faunistically more or less with the Cape Province, or rather S.-Western Cape Province. There seems to be a zoogeographical division, agreeing more or less with tropical and S.-Eastern Africa, with representatives or allied forms from the Oriental region. No definite distributional similarity could, however, be laid down, as a comprehensive faunistic survey of Africa within the Southern tropical zone and the S.-Eastern regions has as yet not been undertaken. The interposed arid and desert regions of the Karroo, the Kalahari, and Bechuanaland seem to have acted as a barrier between S.-Eastern and S.-Western Africa. There is no doubt, however, that S.-Eastern Africa meets Ovamboland and S.-Western Africa across Southern Rhodesia. Damaraland and Great Namaqualand constitute an area invaded from the South by S.-Western

Cape forms, and from N.-Western and S.-Central Africa by tropical stragglers.

I wish to express my indebtedness to the above-mentioned present and past members of the staff, and to the private collectors, who have contributed so many interesting specimens to the Museum collections. All types are in the South African Museum.

I. HETEROPTERA.

FAM. **PENTATOMIDAE** Leach.

Sub-fam. 1. **Plataspidinae** Dall.

Gen. **CORTOSOMA** L. de Castelnau.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Essai, p. 73.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 10.

Globocoris Hahn, Wanz., ii, p. 40, 1834.

Type.—*C. globus* Fabr.

C. aurivillianum Montandon.

1894. Montandon, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxxviii, 1894.

Hab.—Damaraland—Swakop (coll. Wahlberg).

C. pictula Stål.

1864. Stal, Hem. Afr., i, p. 14.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kubub-Aar (Schultze).

C. rufiplaga n. sp.

(Pl. I, fig. 1.)

S.A.M.

Body convex, about as long as broad, black and shining; the head, the pronotum, the scutellum, and the abdomen beneath finely punctuate; a spot in front of the eye on each lateral lobe, the ocelli, two spots near the anterior margin of the pronotum, the anterior lateral dilated pronotal margin on each side, an intramarginal fascia (sometimes interrupted in the middle) on each side, and posteriorly confluent with the marginal fascia, a spot at each basal angle of the scutellum, the ventral basal part of the head, the basal part of the costal region of the wing, a spot on each side on the external apical angle of the metastethium, the margin of the abdomen (interrupted

at the segmental sutures), the lateral abdominal oblique spots (a large one and a small one in each ventral segment), an oblique fascia on each side of the sixth ventral segment, and a spot on each side of the genital segment (♀) callous and yellow; two transverse fasciae on the pronotum just before the middle, a spot near each posterior lateral angle (sometimes absent), and two oblique fasciae at the base of the scutellum impunctate, orange red; the extreme apex on the head, the eyes, the fourth antennal joint, the rostrum, the coxae, and the legs reddish brown; the antennae, the apices on the femora, and the tibiae lighter and yellowish. The head triangular, truncated apically, with the lateral lobes as long as the medial one; the antennae finely pilose, the second joint slender and the longest, the fourth joint slightly incrassate, very slightly longer than the third; rostrum slender, extending to the posterior coxae; pronotum longer than the head, medially transversely slightly depressed, with the antero-lateral margins dilated, with the anterior margin slightly sinuate, the anterior angles rounded, and the posterior lateral angles slightly tumid; scutellum large, convex, completely covering the abdomen; pectoral region dull, opaque, black and transversely rugulose; abdomen convex beneath, feebly rugulose, punctuated, especially along the ventral sutures; genital segment (♀), tibiae and tarsi pilose.

Length, ♀ 4-4½ mm.

Breadth, ♀ acr. pron. 3 mm.

„ ♀ acr. abd. 3½-4 mm.

One ♀ specimen has the margin of the scutellum and three or four obscure small spots on each side on the posterior lateral surface of the scutellum orange red. As it does not differ from the type specimen in other characters, it may be considered as a variation.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (coll. Eriksson).

Sub-fam. 2. **Scutellerinae** de Castelnau.

TRIBE 1. ELVISURARIA Stål.

Gen. ELVISURA Spin.

1837. Spinola, Essai, p. 357.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 35.

1866. Mayr, Reis. Nov. Hem., p. 13.

Oxypryma Stål, Enum, iii, p. 5, 1873.

„ Distant, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhyn. Het., vol. i, p. 39, 1902.

Type.—*E. irrorata* Spin.

E. irrorata Spin.

S.A.M.

1837. Spinola, Essai, p. 359.

1903. Schouteden, Rhynch. Aeth., i, p. 5, pl. i, fig. 1.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Kambele, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. SOLENOSTHEDIUM Spin.

1837. Spinola, Essai, p. 360.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 26.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 5.

Coeloglossa Germar, Zeitschr., i, p. 130, 1839.

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., i, pp. 35 and 42, 1864.

Type.—*S. lilligerum* Thb.

S. lilligerum Thb.

S.A.M.

1783. Thunberg, Nov. Ins., sp. 2, p. 32.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 52.

furcifer Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 395, 1835.

„ Blanchard, Hist. des Ins., iii, p. 158, 1840.

sehestedi Germar, Zeitschr., i, p. 139, 1839.

Hab.—Damaraland — Grootfontein, Narebis, Nuragas, Tsumeb, Windhuk (M. Exp.), Waterberg-Otanjande, Windhuk (Seewald).

Ovamboland—Andoni, Kunene R., Nomtele (M. Exp.), Omaramba (Eriksson).

TRIBE 2. SPHAEROCORARIA Stål.

Gen. STEGANOCERUS Mayr.

1864. Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xiv, p. 903.

1866. Mayr, Reis. Nov. Hem., pp. 19 and 20.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 6.

Type.—*S. multipunctatus* Thb.

S. multipunctatus Thb.

S.A.M.

1783. Thunberg, Nov. Ins. sp., ii, p. 3 (*Cimex*).

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 6.

impluviatus Germar, Zeitschr., i, p. 77, 1839.

argus Dallas, List, i, p. 8, 1851.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Gen. SPHAEROCORIS Burm.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., ii, p. 390.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, pp. 35 and 46.

Type.—*S. annulus* Fabr.*S. annulus* Fabr. (= *S. ocellatus* Klug).

S.A.M.

1834. Klug, Symb., v, pl. xliii, figs. 1–3 (*Tetyra*).

1835. Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 391.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 46.

argus Gerstaecker, v. d. Decken's Reise., iii, 2, p. 395, 1873.*Hab.*—Ovamboland, Omaramba (Eriksson).*S. testudo-grisea* de Geer.

S.A.M.

1778. de Geer, Mém. Hist. Ins., vii, p. 616, pl. xlvi, figs. 2 and 3.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 252.

punctarius Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 49, 1864.

,, Stål, Enum., iii, p. 7, 1873.

,, Gerstaecker, v. d. Decken's Reise., iii, 2, p. 396, 1873.

Hab.—Damaraland—Namutoni-Outjo (Seewald).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

TRIBE 3. SCUTELLERARIA Stål.

Gen. CALLIDEA L. de Castelnau.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Essai, p. 71.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 393.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, pp. 35 and 41.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 23.

Libyssa Dallas, List, i, pp. 4 and 20, 1851.Type.—*C. signata* Fabr.*C. duodecimpunctata* Fabr. (= *C. Dregei* Germar).

S.A.M.

1798. Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Suppl., p. 527 (*Cimex*).

1837. Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 191.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 42.

1873. Stål, Enum., p. 23.

examinans White, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., iii, p. 85, 1842.*signoreti* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 210, 1853.

duodecimpunctata Schaum, Peters' Reis. Moss. Ins., 35, 1862.

Hab.—Namaqualand (according to Rehbock).

Damaraland — Grootfontein (Volkman), Grootfontein-Namutoni and Namutoni-Outjo (Seewald), Okahandja (Schultze and Dinter), Tsumeb (Howes).

TRIBE 4. TETRYRARIA Stål.

Gen. HOTEA Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 41.

1851. Dallas, List, i, pp. 5 and 39.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, pp. 35 and 53.

1876. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 24.

Sub-gen. *Phymatogonia* Stål, Enum., iii, pp. 24 and 25, 1873.

Sub-gen. *Tylonca* Stål, Enum., iii, pp. 24 and 25, 1873.

Type.—*H. gambiae* Westwd. (= *H. subfasciata* Westwd.).

H. subfasciata Westwd.

S.A.M.

1837. Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 11.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 54.

falcata Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 191, 1837.

gambiae Dallas, List, i, p. 39, 1851.

vicina Signoret, Rev. et Mag. Zool., p. 441, 1851.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (Heimann).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson), Uwuthya (M. Exp.).

Gen. DEROPLAX Mayr.

1864. Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xiv, p. 905.

1874. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 25.

Argocoris Mayr, *loc. cit.*, 1864.

Sergia Stål, Hem. Afr., i, pp. 35 and 56, 1864.

„ Mayr, Reis. Nov. Hem., p. 15, 1866.

Type.—*D. circumducta* Germ.

D. obscura Dall.

S.A.M.

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 40.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 58.

natalensis Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 211, 1853.

Hab.—Damaraland (Eriksson).

D. illota Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 311.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 58.

Hab.—Damaraland — Otjituo (M. Exp.), Windhuk (Breddin),
 Namutoni (M. Exp.).

TRIBE 5. ODONTOTARSARIA Stål.

Gen. ALPHOCORIS Germ.

1839. Germar, Zeitschr., i, p. 58.

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 5.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, pp. 35 and 60.

1866. Mayr, Reis. Nov. Hem., p. 13.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 26.

Sphenaspis Jakowleff, Troudy. Ent. Ross., x, p. 72, 1878.

Type.—*A. lixoides* Germ.

A. indutus Stål.

S.A.M.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 61.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 27.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsintsabis, Tsumeb, Otjituo (M. Exp.).
 Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Gen. XEROBIA Stål.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 29.

Type.—*X. sculpturata* Stål.

X. sculpturata Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 311.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 61.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 29.

Hab.—Damaraland—Karibib (M. Exp.), Otjiwarongo (J. Brown),
 Swakop (Stål), Rooibank (Schultze), Windhuk (Breddin),
 Outjo (Langheld).

Sub-fam. 3. **Graphosomatinae** Dist.

TRIBE 1. GRAPHOSOMATARIA Schout.

Gen. BOLBOCORIS Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 50.
1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 44.
1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 85.
1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 30.
1903. Schouteden, Rhynch. Aethiop., 1, i, p. 99.

Dybowskyia Jakowleff, Bull. Mosc., ii, p. 85.

Type.—*B. rufus* Westwd. (= *tricolor* Am. et Serv.).

B. obscuricornis Stål. S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 311.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 87.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

B. parmatus n. sp. S.A.M.

(Pl. I, fig. 3.)

Body slightly longer than broad, brownish ochraceous; the basal spot on the eyes, the anterior pronotal margin, the antero-lateral parts, the obsolete and irregular transverse rugosities, and an obsolete longitudinal ruga on the pronotum, the callosities near the basal angles of the scutellum, the lateral parts, the medial longitudinal impunctate carina and the posterior margins of the scutellum, the upper part of the prostethium, the basal costal part of the corium, an interrupted fascia across the meso- and metastethia, and the acetabula feebly punctuated, paler, more yellowish; the head, the pronotum, the scutellum, the basal parts of the coria, and the entire ventral surface covered with dark brown punctuations; the antennae, the eyes, the ocelli, the first rostral joint, the medial line on the rostrum, the coxae, the trochanters and the tarsi reddish brown; the bases and apices of the second and fourth antennal joints, the fifth joint, the sutures between the cephalic lobes, the basal part of the head, the apical part on the under surface of the head, the apex of the rostrum, the anterior intramarginal punctuations, some punctuations surrounding the two anterior rugae, the foveate areas on each side near the posterior

lateral angles and the posterior margin, the punctuations near the scutellar callosities, the posterior lateral regions of the scutellum, a spot on the posterior apical angle of the prostethium, two interrupted fasciae on each side across the meso- and metastethia, the entire sternum, the medial part of the first abdominal segment beneath, the margin and a broad lateral fascia on each side of the abdomen continuous on the sixth ventral segment blackish brown.

The head triangular, with the lateral lobes longer than the medial lobe and contiguous apically, with the sides slightly sinuate beyond the slight projections in front of the eyes; ocelli situated posteriorly to the eyes, separated about three times their distance from the eyes; antenniferous tubercles not visible from above; antennae five-jointed, with the second joint slender, longer than the first, the third shorter than the second, but slightly longer than the fourth, the fifth slightly incrassate and longer than the second, the last two finely pilose; rostrum extending to posterior coxae, first joint extending beyond the unarmed and slightly elevated bucculae, about equal to the second very slender joint, the third short and dilated; pronotum about twice as long as the head, obsoletely rugulose anteriorly, foveate laterally near the prominent and rounded posterior lateral angles, anterior margin sinuate, lateral margins feebly sinuate, anterior lateral angles obtuse; scutellum convex, extending to near the apex of the abdomen, medially carinate, with an oblique depression on each side demarcating the elevated basal part, the lateral margins sinuate, but the sides more or less parallel; sternum sulcate; abdomen convex, rugulose, and slightly tubercular along its lateral margins; genital segment (♀), the coxae, the under surfaces of the tibiae and the tarsi pilose; tarsi three-jointed, with the basal and apical joints about equal, longer than the second; the ♂ slightly smaller than the ♀.

Length, ♂ 5 mm.; ♀ 5.3 mm.

Breadth, ♂ acr. pron. 3.6 mm.; ♀ 4 mm.

Breadth, ♂ acr. abd. 3.3 mm.; ♀ 3½–4 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Otjimbembe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

B. rufus Westwd.

S.A.M.

1837. Westwood, Hope Cat. Hem., i, p. 12.

1839. Germar, Zeitschr., i, p. 57.

1839. Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz., v, p. 42, fig. 494.

carinatus Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 188, 1837.

tricolor Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 50, 1843.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub, Nuragas, Tsintsabis (M. Exp.), “ N.-E. Damaraland ” (Eriksson).

Ovamboland (after Eriksson)—Kunene R. and Namakunde (M. Exp.), Omaramba (Eriksson).

B. variolosus Germ.

S.A.M.

1839. Germar, Zeitschr., i, p. 58.

1842. Klug, Preisverz, p. 12.

1859. Klug, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xx, p. 86.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 87.

rufus Dallas, List, i, p. 45, 1851.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub (M. Exp.).

Gen. PHYMATOCORIS Stål.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 213.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 88.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 30.

Type.—*P. strumosus* Stål.

P. strumosus Stål.

S.A.M.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 213.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 88.

1903. Schouteden, Rhynch. Aethiop., 1, i, p. 110, pl. ii, fig. 9.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Gen. BRACHYCEROCORIS Costa.

1863. Costa, Rend. Ac. Napl. (2), viii, p. 191.

1867. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 502.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 30.

Teucus Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 168, 1865.

Teressa Walker, Cat. Heter., i, p. 113, 1867.

Type.—*B. camelus* Costa.

B. afer Stål.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 31.

1903. Schouteden, Rhynch. Aethiop., 1, i, p. 108, pl. ii, fig. 8.

Hab.—Damaraland (after Stål).

Sub-fam. 4. **Cydninae** Bilberg.

Gen. CEPHALOCTEUS Duf.

1834. Dufour, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 342, pl. v, figs. 1-7.

1881. Signoret, *ibid.*, p. 38, pl. i, figs. 1-7.Type.—*C. scaraboeoides* Fabr.*C. punctipennis* Stål.

S.A.M.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 21.

1881. Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 40, pl. i, fig. 2.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Gen. LACTISTES Schiödte.

1849. Schiödte, Kroy. Nat. Tidskr., ii, p. 456.

1881. Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 48.

Type.—*L. vericulatus* Schiödte.*L. falcipes* n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. I, figs. 2, 2a, and 2b.)

Deep chocolate brown and shining; the head, the eyes, the anterior part of the pronotum, the basal part of the scutellum, the sutures between the clavus and scutellum, between the clavus and the corium, the lateral costal and subcostal parts on the corium and the spines on the tibiae darker; the bases and apices of the antennal joints, the anterior reflected margins of the cephalic lobes, the bristles on the head, the ventral basal margin of the head, the second rostral joint, the articulations between the joints, the marginal bristles on the pronotum and basal costal margin of the corium, the acetabula, the coxae, the bristles on the femora, the apices of the slender spines and the bristles on the tibiae and abdomen, and all the tarsi reddish brown to golden yellow; the ocelli red; the membrane yellowish brown.

Head about half as long as the pronotum, with broad lateral lobes contiguous in front of the medial one, the anterior margins reflected and rounded, the basal interocellar part smooth and slightly elevated, the rest of the surface feebly punctuate, transversely rugulose; each lateral lobe with five upright bristles; eyes spinose at base; the third, fourth and fifth antennal joints slightly incrassate, fusiform and finely pilose, second joint about as long as the first, slightly shorter than

the third, the fourth with a slender base, slightly longer than the third, shorter than the fifth; rostrum extending to the posterior coxae, with the second joint longer than the first, the third about equal to the first and longer than the fourth; pronotum with the anterior part narrower than the posterior, with the surface punctuated anteriorly, antero-laterally and transversely behind the middle, leaving the posterior margin and angles free, with 7-9 bristles on each lateral margin and three long intramarginal bristles situated in slight depressions on each side (two anteriorly behind the eyes and one laterally at about the middle), with the posterior lateral angles not prominent; scutellum triangular, feebly punctuated medially; the clavus longitudinally punctuated along its corial suture; corium about as long as the pronotum is broad, traversed by longitudinal series of punctuations along the claval, costal, and subcostal regions, with three bristles on basal costal margin; membrane extending beyond the abdomen; the anterior acetabula prominently elevated; the coxae finely pilose posteriorly; ostiiferous canal (fig. 2*b*) armed with a blunt tubercle or recurved hooklet; abdomen convex, smooth, with a few bristles laterally and apically; femora armed with long slender backwardly directed bristles arranged more or less in two rows on their under surfaces; anterior tibiae compressed, paddle-like, armed with 6-8 spines on their outer margins, and with 5 or 6 major spines and some smaller ones and bristles on their inner margins and under surfaces; anterior tarsi inserted subapically; two posterior tibiae spinose, especially on their superior surfaces, with a crown of 8 or 9 spines on their apices.

Length, ♂ and ♀ to tip of membrane 7-8 mm.

Breadth, ♂ and ♀ acr. pron. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

Breadth, ♂ and ♀ acr. abd. 4 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein, Nuragas, Windhoek (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Mafa, Namakunde (M. Exp.), Omaramba (Eriksson).

Gen. PLONISA Sign.

1881. Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 326.

Type.—*P. tartarea* Stål.

P. plagiata Sign.

S.A.M.

1881. Signoret, *loc. cit.*, p. 327, pl. xi, fig. 52.

Hab.—Ovamboland (coll. Eriksson).

Gen. CYDNUS Fabr.

1803. Fabricius (part), Syst. Rhyng., p. 184.

1882. Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6), xi, p. 145.

Aethus Dallas, List Hem., i, pp. 110 and 112, 1851.

„ Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., i, p. 423, 1882.

Microporus Uhler, Geol. Geog. Surv., p. 275, 1875.

Cyrtomenus Amyot et Serville (part), Hem., p. 90, 1843.

Type.—*C. nigrilus* Fabr.

C. hirsutus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. I, fig. 6.)

The body oval, black, shining; the eyes, the antennae, the rostrum, the posterior margin of the pronotum, often the medial part and the apex of the scutellum, the apical part of the corium, the femora, the tibiae, and the bristles on the head, pronotum, and the body deep reddish brown; the spines on the tibiae black; the fine hairs on the antennae, the apices of third, fourth, and fifth antennal joints, and the tarsi pale yellowish brown; the ocelli yellow or reddish; the membrane dirty yellowish white.

The head semicircular in front of the eyes, with the lateral lobes punctuated, as long as the medial one, with the anterior margins reflected upwards, on each side with five intra-marginal spines and four long bristles, with two bristles in slight depressions (one anteriorly and the other in front of the eye), with the posterior basal part smooth, slightly elevated; eyes spinose at their bases; the third, fourth, and fifth antennal joints fusiform, finely pilose, second joint slightly longer than the first, the third shorter than the second, the fourth and fifth of about equal length and slightly longer than the others; rostrum extending to about the middle coxae, the second joint longer than the first; pronotum about one and a half times the length of the head, slightly narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, with 13–14 bristles on each side and three intramarginal ones in slight depressions surrounded by dense punctuations (two anteriorly behind the eyes and one laterally at about the middle), with coarse punctuations anteriorly, antero-laterally and transversely behind the middle; scutellum large, triangular, slightly depressed basally, punctuated along its basal and lateral margins, with the disc punctuated densely apically near the feebly foveate apex; the costal margin of hemelytra with 9–11 bristles; mesosternum, coxae and the femora with slender bristles;

abdomen beneath finely punctuated, rugulose laterally, with slender bristles laterally and apically.

In the ♂ the pronotum is slightly depressed anteriorly and medially.

Length of ♂ and ♀ to tip of membrane 5·6–6·5 mm.

Breadth of ♂ and ♀ acr. pron. 3–3·3 mm.

Breadth of ♂ and ♀ acr. abd. 3–3·5 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Sandup (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R., Namakunde
(M. Exp.).

C. lautipennis Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 312.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 21.

1882. Signoret, Ant. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 151, pl. vi, fig. 89.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kuisib area (after Stål).

Damaraland—Walfish Bay (Deutsche-Kolonialgesellschaft).

C. indicus Westwd.

1837. Westwood, Hope Cat., i, p. 19.

1882. Signoret, Ant. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 28, pl. i, fig. 69.

perosus Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 214, 1853 (*Aethus*).

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., p. 23, 1864.

impressicollis Signoret, Ant. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 923, 1864 (*Aethus*).

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 23, 1864 (*Aethus*).

Hab.—“Deutsch-Südwestafrika” (after Seiner).

Gen. ANGRA Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 4.

Type.—*A. ciliata* Schum.

A. ciliata Schum.

1913. Schumacher, *loc. cit.*

Hab.—Namaqualand—Prince of Wales' Bay (Schultze).

Sub-fam. 5. **Pentatominae** Stål.

TRIBE 1. HALYINI Stål.

Gen. COENOMORPHA Dall.

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 191.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 45.

Type.—*C. nervosa* Dall.

C. nervosa Dall.

S.A.M.

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 192.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 103.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein, Tsumeb (M. Exp.).
Ovamboland (Eriksson).

Gen. ATELOCERA L. de Castelnau.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Ess., p. 63.

1835. Dallas, List, i, p. 152.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 46.

Atelocerus Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 361, 1835.Type.—*A. armata* de Castelnau.*A. natalensis* Stål.

S.A.M.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 216.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 95.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (M. Exp.), Sandfontein (Gilman),
N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson).
Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

A. foveata Dall.

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 178.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 97.

lentiginosa Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 216, 1853.*Hab.*—"S.-W. Protectorate" (according to Lübbert).

Damaraland—Gobabis (Gentz), Okahandja (Schultze), Outjo
(Langheld), Omaheke (v. Trotha), Windhuk (Techow).

A. notatipennis Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 312.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 97.

Hab.—"Deutsch-Südwestafrika" (after Lindt and Lübbert).

Damaraland—Okahandja (Schultze, Casper), Swakop (Stål),
Windhuk (Techow).

A. stictica Westwd.

S.A.M.

1837. Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 20.

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 177.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 94.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gobabis (Dr. Knobel), Waterberg, Windhuk
(M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Gen. HALYS Fabr.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 103.

1867. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 510.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 45.

Type.—*H. dentatus* Fabr.

H. clausnitzeri Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 57.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (Heimann).

Gen. PHRICODUS Spin.

1840. Spinola, Rev. Mag. Zool.

1851. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 91.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 49.

Stenotoma Westwood, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., iv, p. 248, 1847.

Type.—*P. hystrix* Germ.

P. hystrix Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar in Silberm Rev., v, p. 134.

1840. Spinola, *loc. cit.*, pl. xl.

1849. Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 327, pl. ix, fig. 3.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 92.

desjardinsi Westwood, Tr. Ent. Lond., iv, p. 249, pl. xviii, fig. 6,
1847.

fasciatus Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., viii, p. 924, 1861.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Onoolonga (M. Exp.).

TRIBE 2. SCIOCORINI Stål.

Gen. EUPODODUS Kirk.

(=PODODUS Am. et Serv.).

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 101.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 124.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 50.

1904. Kirkaldy, Entomologist, p. 280.

Type.—*E. orbicularis* Burmeister.

E. mundus Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 183.

1851. Fieber, Rhynch., p. 15.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).*E. orbicularis* Burm.

S.A.M.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 373.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 101.

1851. Fieber, Rhynch., p. 14.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 125.

capensis Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 18, 1837.*Hab.*—Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Seiner).Damaraland—Okahandja (Casper), Windhuk (Seewald) and
(M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson), Mafa (M. Exp.).

Gen. SCIOCORIS Fall.

1829. Fallen, Hem. Suec., p. 20.

1851. Fieber, Rhynch., p. 12.

1872. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., xxix, p. 35.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 50.

Type.—*S. terreus* Schrank.*S. fuscosparsus* Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 312.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 122.

Hab.—T'kons Fountain, S.-W. Protectorate (after Stål).

TRIBE 3. AEPTINI Stål.

Gen. DYMANTIS Stål.

1861. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 199.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 110.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 51.

Type.—*D. plana* Fabr.*D. plana* Fabr.

S.A.M.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 183.

1839. Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz., v, p. 75, fig. 519.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 110.

binotata Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 181, 1855.

„ Stål, *ibid.*, p. 55, 1856 (*Paramecocoris*).

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa, Namakunde (M. Exp.).

D. subvittata Stål.

1861. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 200.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 111.

Hab.—“Deutsch-Südwestafrika” (after Lübbert).

Gen. PRETORIUS Dist.

1898. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., VII, ii, p. 298.

Type.—*P. tibialis* Dist.

P. tibialis Dist.

S.A.M.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa, Namakunde (M. Exp.); also
Rhodesia—Salisbury (Dr. M. Melle), Inziza (J. French).
Transvaal (after Distant).

TRIBE 4. MYROCHEINI Stål.

Gen. DELEGORGUELLA Spin.

(=PARAMECOCORIS Stål.)

1850. Spinola, Mem. Soc. Ital. Modena, xxv, p. 33.

Paramecocoris Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 215, 1853.

„ Stål, *ibid.*, p. 199, 1861.

„ Stål, Enum., v, p. 53, 1876.

Type.—*D. elliptica* Spin.

D. ventralis Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 181 (*Cimex*).

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 134.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 114.

fatidicus Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 215, 1853.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

D. vittiventris Stål.

1861. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 200.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 114.

Hab.—Damaraland—Okahandja (Casper), “Terr. fluv. Swakop”
(after Stål).

TRIBE 5. PENTATOMINI Stål.

Gen. UHLUNGA Dist.

1892. Distant, Ent. Month. Mag., ser. 2, iii, p. 237.

Type.—*U. typica* Dist.*U. typica* Dist.

S.A.M.

1892. Distant, *loc. cit.**Hab.*—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).*U. typica* var. *cornuta* nov.

S.A.M.

(Pl. II, fig. 2.)

The body ochraceous, densely punctuated; the third and fourth antennal joints, the punctuations on the head, the eyes, the medial longitudinal line and the apex of the rostrum, the anterior margins and apices of the produced posterior lateral pronotal angles, the punctuations on the anterior declined part and those in the foveae posteriorly near the bases of the lateral angles of the pronotum, the punctuations on the scutellum (especially near its apex) on each side of the medial impunctate fascia, the punctuations laterally on each side from the metastethium on to the abdomen below, the basal part of the abdomen above, the dorsal sutures of the segments and an irregular fascia on each side dorsally extending on to the connexivum dark brown; the basal posterior regions of the posterior lateral angles above and below, the costal and subapical parts of the coria and the superior surfaces on the tibiae pale testaceous; the membrane light brownish yellow; alae opalescent hyaline.

The head large, rounded in front, with the lateral lobes as long as the medial one and touching at the apex, and the antenniferous tubercles visible from above; the first antennal joint short, incrassate, not reaching the apex of the head, the second long, about as long as the head, the third and fourth shorter, subequal; rostrum long, slender, extending to about the base of the fourth abdominal

segment below, with the first and second joints subequal, the third much longer, and the fourth much shorter than the third, but slightly longer than the second; pronotum together with the head steeply declined in front, about twice as broad as long, with the posterior lateral angles acutely produced horizontally and slightly forwards; scutellum with its base roundly elevated; mesosternum longitudinally prominently carinate; abdomen broad, flat and disc-like, broader than the hemelytra, with the apices of the sixth abdominal segment (♀) acutely pointed, with the apical margin of the genital segment truncated.

Length, ♀ to tip of membrane $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth, ♀ acr. pron. 4 mm.

Breadth, ♀ acr. abd. 4 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

The ♀ specimen does not differ in specific characters from the ♀ specimen of *U. typica* in our collection. The only differential character seems to be the acutely and characteristically produced posterior lateral angles. As this is not sexual it is most likely a variation from the type.

GEN. MECIDEA Dall.

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 139.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 132.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 37.

Cerataulax Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 335, 1851.

Type.—*M. indica* Dall.

M. linearis Dall.

S.A.M.

1851. Dallas, *loc. cit.*, p. 139.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein, Narebis, Otjituo, Tsumeb and Waterberg (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Namakunde, Otjimbumbe, Kenene R., Ongandjera (M. Exp.).

Gen. TROPICORYPHA Mayr.

1864. Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xiv, p. 190.

1866. Mayr, Reis. Nov. Hem., p. 59.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 73.

Type.—*T. bifida* Thb.

T. denticollis Bredd.

1913. Breddin (Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena., xvii, p. 53).

Hab.—Namaqualand—Prince of Wales' Bay (Schultze).

Gen. HALYDICORIS Jeannel.

(=HALYOMORPHA MAYR.)

1913. Jeannel, Voy. de Ch. Alluaud, 1911–12. No. 1. Pentatomidae.

Type.—*H. pretoriae* Dist.

H. capitata Dist.

S.A.M.

1892. Distant, Nat. in Transvaal, Append., p. 249, t. iii, fig. 3.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Gen. HEGELOCHUS Stål.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 76.

Type.—*H. tristiculus* Stål.

H. tristiculus Stål.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 159.

Hab.—Damaraland—"Terr. fluv. Swakop" (after Stål).

Gen. ANDOCIDES Stål.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 76.

Type.—*A. vittaticeps* Stål.

A. vittaticeps Stål.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 159.

Hab.—Damaraland—"Terr. fluv. Swakop" (after Stål).

Gen. VETERNA Stål.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 153.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 76.

Type.—*V. sanguineirostris* Thb.

V. imitatrix n. sp.

(Pl. I, fig. 4.)

S.A.M.

The body dull olive green above, paler below; the antennae, the upper surface of the head, the ocelli, the two longitudinal, medial, obscure fasciae at the base, and a subapical spot on each side of the scutellum, the clavus, the basal part of the corium, an apical spot near the inner angle, an intramarginal oblong spot near the outer apical angle and an obscure central spot on the corium, some spots on the membranous veins, a broad medial fascia on the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the connexivum, the broad lateral abdominal regions beneath, the genital segment (δ), the small spots on the femora especially near their apices, the small spots on the tibiae, the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi reddish brown; the apices of the second, third, fourth, and fifth antennal joints, the eyes, the obscure medial part of the head, the longitudinal line and the apex of the rostrum, a transverse fascia on each side of the pronotum, the apices and the posterior basal parts of the produced posterior lateral angles, an obscure lateral longitudinal fascia near the posterior angles and the basal parts of the pronotum, infusions to the clavus, a broad lateral fascia on each side and some medial spots on the sutures on the abdomen above, the basal and apical angles of the segments on the connexivum and the spiracles black; the anterior and ventral basal surfaces of the posterior lateral angles orange red; the third, fourth, and fifth antennal joints and the narrow basal part of the head infused with red; the anterior pronotal callosities, the lateral margins, an obscure medial longitudinal fascia traversing the pronotum and the scutellum, the lateral basal parts and the apex of the scutellum, the basal costal part and the medial costal part of the corium, the under surface of the head, the mesosternum and a broad obscure fascia across the pectoral region yellowish white; the callous spots on the clavus and corium, some obscure lateral spots on the abdomen beneath, the coxae and the extreme bases of the femora greenish white; the membrane hyaline and the ventral surface of the abdomen dull bluish white or "slate" colour.

The head triangular, slightly shorter than the pronotum, with the lateral lobes as long as the medial one, with the sides slightly sinuate beyond the eyes, with the medial part punctuated and the rest rugulose and punctuated, with the antenniferous tubercles visible from above; the first antennal joint short, not reaching the apex of the head, the second joint the longest, the third and fourth equal, but

shorter than the second, slightly longer than the fifth; rostrum extending over the base of the third abdominal segment, with the second joint the longest and the third and fourth subequal; pronotum about three times as broad as long, declined anteriorly, with the anterior and lateral margins sinuate, the posterior lateral angles prominent and horizontally produced, with the surface coarsely punctate and transversely rugulose; scutellum broad, triangular, convex at the base, transversely rugulose and pitted postero-laterally and apically, with its sides slightly sinuate beyond the middle; clavus and corium with irregular callous spots and dense punctuations; the membrane extending slightly beyond the abdomen; lateral pectoral, abdominal, and under surfaces of the head feebly punctate; abdomen broader than hemelytra; tibiae sulcated on their superior surfaces.

This species is allied to *V. mimica* of Distant, from which it differs by the more declined head, the longer pronotum, the broader, less acutely produced, horizontal, posterior lateral angles, the broader scutellum, the longer rostrum, etc.

Length, ♂ 11 mm.

Breadth, ♂ acr. pron. 7 mm.

Breadth, ♂ acr. abd. 6 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Narebis (M. Exp.).

V. pugionata Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 313.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 156.

Hab.—Damaraland—"Eikhams" (=Windhuk, after Stål).

Gen. CAURA Stål.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 168.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 77.

Type.—*C. pugillator* Fabr.

C. rufiventris Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 167.

1844. Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz., vii, p. 96, fig. 757.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 169.

Hab.—Damaraland—N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson), Namutoni-Outjo (Seewald).

Gen. DIPLOXYS Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 138.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 126.

1872. Stål, Enum., v, p. 78.

Ancyrocoris Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xiv, p. 911, 1864.

Type.—*D. acanthura* Westwd. (= *Senegalensis* Am. et Serv.).

D. bipunctata Am. et Serv.

S.A.M.

1843. Amyot et Serville, *loc. cit.*

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 128.

bimaculata Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 134, 1858 (*Gonopsis*).

Hab.—Ovamboland—Namakunde (M. Exp.).

D. fallax Stål.

S.A.M.

1864. Stål, *loc. cit.*, p. 129.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Kachipu, Kunene R., Onoolonga (M. Exp.).

Gen. AELIOMORPHA Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 313.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 173.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 79.

Tetratoma Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 339, 1851.

Type.—*A. simulans* Stål.

A. bella Stål.

S.A.M.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 217.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 173.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa, Namakunde (M. Exp.), Omaramba (Eriksson).

A. petulca n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. I, fig. 7.)

The body olivaceous to brownish ochraceous above, with a feeble metallic lustre, densely covered with dark brown punctuations; the medial part of the head, the lateral margins, an intramarginal fascia on each side on the under surface (extending from the eyes to the apex), sometimes part of the first antennal joint, the apices of the fourth and fifth joints, the apex of the rostrum, four longitudinal

fasciae on the anterior part of the pronotum, one near the medial line and one intramarginally on each side, four short oblique basal fasciae on the scutellum, one in each basal angle and one on each side at the base of the central triangular, darkly punctuated part and a short subapical fascia on each side of the central line, the clavus, the basal contiguous part and the apical region near the inner apical angle on the corium, a lateral fascia on each side on the under surface (extending across the pectoral and lateral abdominal regions), some punctuations above the acetabula, the sternum, a medial longitudinal ventral fascia on the abdomen, and the basal and apical margins of the segments on the connexivum black; a central longitudinal line traversing part of the head, the pronotum, and the scutellum, the narrow anterior and the broader lateral pronotal margins, two longitudinal fasciae one on each side across the anterior callosities on the pronotum, the callosities near the basal angles and a broad lateral fascia on each side of the scutellum, the broad costal region of the corium, an interrupted fascia across the pectoral and lateral abdominal regions yellowish white; the legs yellowish white to yellowish brown, with the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi darker.

The head large, convex, arched, about as long as or slightly shorter than the pronotum, with the lateral lobes as long as the medial one, with their sides distinctly sinuate beyond the eyes; ocelli far apart; the rostrum extending slightly beyond the posterior coxae, with the second joint longer than the first, the third and fourth subequal and shorter than the second; pronotum about twice as broad as long, medially slightly transversely depressed, with the anterior margin sinuate, the lateral margins straight, and the posterior lateral angles not prominent, rounded; scutellum large, triangular, slightly convex at the base, with its apex comparatively broad; hemelytra slightly narrower than the abdomen, with the costal margin not straight, slightly curved, and the membrane extending slightly beyond the abdomen; under surface of the body less densely punctuated than upper surfaces; the antennae, the rostrum, the genital segment and the legs finely pilose.

♂. Small; antennae incrassate, the second joint very short, the third, fourth, and fifth about equal in length; the head and pronotum together convex, gracefully arched; the scutellum visibly depressed beyond the middle; opaque lateral abdominal patches absent.

Length, 6-6 mm.

Breadth, 3-5-4 mm.

♀. Larger; antennae slender, the second joint longer, the third

slightly shorter than the fourth and fifth equal joints; the head and pronotum less gracefully arched.

Length, 7-7.5 mm.

Breadth, 4-4.5 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nagusib (M. Exp.); also

Cape Province—Seymour (Peringuey).

Natal—Scottburgh (Barnard).

S. Rhodesia—Bulawayo (Tucker).

A. semiviridis n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. I, fig. 8.)

The body oblong, dull greenish to greenish ochraceous above, densely punctuated (except for part of the pectoral region, the sternum and a medial longitudinal band on the abdomen below); the medial basal part of the head, the medial lobe, the lateral margins of the lateral lobes, the eyes, a broad medial longitudinal fascia (often indistinct), and the lateral margin of the pronotum, a broad fascia on each side of the central levigate line on the scutellum, the basal part of the clavus, the basal subcostal part of the corium, the connexivum, a lateral fascia on each side of the body beneath, and often the medial, ventral, basal part of the abdomen dark dull green to greenish ochraceous; the first and second antennal joints, a fascia laterally on the head and continuous on each side with a fascia on the pronotum, the basal angles and the subapical lateral parts on the scutellum, the greater part of the corium, a callous fascia across the pectoral regions, the lateral parts of the abdomen and the greater part of the ventral surface, the acetabula, the sternum and coxae pale greenish yellow to greenish white; an obscure longitudinal pronotal line, a distinct central line on the scutellum and some lines on the corium pale greenish white; the small spots on the second and third antennal joints, the apex of the third joint, the fourth and fifth joints, the ocelli, a medial longitudinal line and the apex of the rostrum, the apical part of the clavus, the inner apical angle and apical margin of the corium, the veins on the membrane, the spots arranged more or less in a transverse row on each segment and the punctuations on the abdomen below, the basal superior surfaces of the coxae, the greater part of the ventral surfaces and small spots on the femora and tibiae, the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi dark brown to testaceous; the membrane vitreous, and the punctuated dorsal surface of the abdomen deep dark brown.

The head large, slightly convex, slightly shorter than the pronotum, with the lateral lobes as long as the medial lobe, with their sides slightly sinuate beyond the eyes; the ocelli separated about three times their distance from the eyes, with a circular, impunctate, callous spot between each ocellus and eye; the antenniferous tubercles with a blunt outwardly directed spine; the first antennal joint short, not reaching the apex of the head, the second slightly longer, the third the longest, and the fourth and fifth of about equal length; the rostrum extending a little beyond the posterior coxae, the first and second joints about equal, the third slightly shorter but longer than the fourth; pronotum a little less than twice as broad as long, with the anterior margin sinuate and the lateral margins straight, with the posterior lateral angles rounded, not prominent; scutellum broad, with its sides sinuate at the middle; hemelytra narrower than the abdomen, with the costal and apical margins of the corium curved, and the membrane reaching the apex of the abdomen; pro-, meso-, and metastethia with small callous spots; mesosternum feebly carinate; the antennae, the apex of the head, the bucculae, the mesosternum, the abdomen below, the genital segment and the legs finely pilose.

Length, ♀ 9–10 mm.

Breadth, ♀ 4·5–4·6 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjiwarongo (M. Exp.); also
Transvaal—Junction of Crocodile and Marico Rivers
(Tucker).

A. simulans Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 313.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 175.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland — Omaramba (Eriksson), Otjimbumbé,
Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. EYSARCORIS Hahn.

1834. Hahn, Wanz., ii, p. 66.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 135.

Eusarcoris Puton, Cat., p. 11, 1886.

Analocus Stål, Gen. Pent., p. 37, 1872.

Stollia Ellenrieder, Nat. Tydschr. Ned. Ind., xxiv, p. 149, 1862.

„ Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 510, 1867.

„ Stål, Enum., v, p. 81, 1876.

Type.—*E. aeneus* Scop.

E. nigripectus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. I, fig. 9.)

Body above dull ochraceous or greyish; the head, the pronotum, the scutellum, the clavus and corium, the abdomen above, the connexivum, the under surface of the head, the pectoral and lateral abdominal regions darkly and densely punctuated; the margins of the lateral lobes, the basal ocular regions, the lateral under surfaces of the head, the medial line and the apex of the rostrum, the narrow anterior pronotal margin, the two hammer-shaped callosities on the pronotum, three obscure spots on the scutellum (two laterally and slightly beyond the middle and one apically), a broad lateral fascia extending from behind the eyes across the pro-, meso- and metastethia on to the basal lateral part of the abdomen, some small segmental spots near the spiracles, the sternum, the basal medial part, and a large spot medially on the sixth segment of the abdomen beneath black, with a submetallic lustre; the antennae, the basal margins of the eyes, a small callous spot behind each eye, the rostrum, the lateral margins and anterior medial region of the pronotum, the basal costal part of the corium, the upper dorsal margin of the prostethium, a small callous area near the upper margin of the metastethium, the odoriferous areas and the acetabula (in part), and the abdomen beneath pale yellowish white; the legs darker, more yellowish, and the apex of the fourth antennal joint, the fifth joint, the obscure subapical spots on the under surfaces of the femora, the basal superior surfaces of the tibiae, and the numerous small spots on both the femora and the tibiae dark brown; the ocelli red and the membrane transparent hyaline.

The head large, triangular, subtruncated anteriorly, with the lateral lobes as long as the medial one, their sides slightly sinuate beyond the eyes; ocelli widely separated; the first antennal joint short, not reaching the apex of the head, the second and third slender, subequal, slightly longer than the first, the fourth longer, feebly clavate apically, the fifth slightly shorter than the fourth, incrassate and fusiform; the rostrum extending slightly beyond the posterior coxae, with the first joint extending a little posterior to the bucculae, the second joint considerably longer, about twice the length of the two last subequal joints together; pronotum about twice as broad as long, with the anterior part steeply declined and slightly convex, the anterior margin deeply sinuate, the lateral margins feebly so, the anterior lateral angles obtuse, the posterior lateral angles rounded;

scutellum broad, about as long as broad basally, with the lateral margins sinuate just before the middle, more or less parallel beyond it; hemelytra slightly narrower than the abdomen; corium about as long as the scutellum; the membrane extending a little beyond the abdominal apex; the antennae, the anterior part of the head, the rostrum, the punctuations on the lateral pronotal regions, those on the scutellum and coria, the sternum, the abdomen below, the genital segment and the legs finely pilose.

Length, ♀ 6.3 mm.

Breadth, ♀ 4 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Narebis (M. Exp.).

Gen. CARBULA Stål.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 140.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 82.

Type.—*C. decorata* Sign.

C. marginella Thb.

S.A.M.

1822. Thunberg, Hist. Rostr., cap. ii, p. 4.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 144.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub, Otjituo, Tsumeb, Waterberg (M. Exp.).

Gen. GYENENICA Dall.

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 180.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 83.

Type.—*G. marginella* Dall.

G. marginella Dall.

S.A.M.

1851. Dallas, *loc. cit.*

Hab.—Damaraland—Waterberg (M. Exp.).

Gen. DURMIA Stål.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 146.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 84.

D. lutulenta Stål.

S.A.M.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 220.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 151.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (M. Exp.).

Gen. AGONOSCELIS Spin.

1837. Spinola, Essai, p. 327.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 177.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 84.

Nevroscia Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 109, 1843.

Type.—*A. nubila* Fabr.

A. erosa Westwd.

S.A.M.

1837. Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 33.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 179.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 55, var. nov.
atropurpurea, from Namutoni-Outjo (Seewald).

Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub (M. Exp.), Tsumeb (Heimann).

A. puberula Stål.

S.A.M.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 216.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 179.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gobabis (Beetz), Narebis, Otjituo (M. Exp.),
Okahandja (Casper), Windhuk (Tchow, Rolle).

Ovamboland—Nomtele (M. Exp.).

A. versicolor Fabr.

S.A.M.

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 120.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhynch., p. 175.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 178.

pubescens Thunberg, Hist. Rostr., cap. ii, p. 2, 1822.

gambiensis Westwood in Hope Cat., p. 32, 1837.

infuscata Westwood, *ibid.*, p. 32, 1837.

acinorum Germar, in Silbern. Rev., v, p. 177, 1837.

„ Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., vii, p. 105, fig. 759, 1844.

rostrata Fabricius, Harold, Mitt. Münch. Ent., ser. iii, 1879.

Hab.—Damaraland—Omaruru (Volkmann), Waterberg (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Ukualonkathi (M. Exp.).

Gen. STENOZYGUM Fieb.

1861. Fieber, Europ. Hem., p. 345.

1867. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 520.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 86.

Minodia Mulsant et Rey, Pentat., p. 199, 1866.

Strachia Walker, Cat. Hem., pp. 2 and 3, 1867-68.

Type.—*S. variegatum* Fieb.

S. alienatum Fabr.

S.A.M.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhynch., p. 173.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 184.

elegans Pal. Beauvois, Ins., p. 113, Hem., pl. viii, fig. 5, 1805.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

S. sanguineiventris n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. III, fig. 1.)

Body black, with a bluish metallic lustre; the posterior half of the pronotum, the middle of the scutellum, the clavus and the corium, the connexivum above and the posterior apical parts of the pro-, meso- and metastethia punctuated; the lateral margins of the medial lobe, a crescent-shaped spot in front of each ocellus, four spots in a transverse row on the anterior lobe of the pronotum, a short marginal fascia on each side near the posterior lateral angles on the posterior margin, a large callous spot near each basal angle and a large apical spot on the scutellum, part of the transverse oblique subapical fascia on the corium, some obscure spots on the edges of the bucculae, the basal part of the second rostral joint, an interrupted fascia across the acetabula, two spots on the mesostethium, one in the basal upper angle, and the other in the apical upper angle, the posterior apical angle of the metastethium, the narrow fasciae on the upper, lateral, and under surfaces of the intermediate and posterior femora, the three or four apical spots on all the femora, an obscure longitudinal fascia on the superior surfaces of the intermediate and posterior tibiae and the apical superior spot on all the tibiae yellowish white; a spot on each lateral lobe on the head, the part of the reflected anterior pronotal margin behind each eye, the fascia in front of and on the anterior part of the posterior lateral angles, the interrupted medial longitudinal fascia, and a spot on each side near the anterior lateral angles of the pronotum, an irregular medial spot on the scutellum, the narrow costal basal part, a spot near the middle and a posterior subapical transverse fascia on the corium, the apical parts of the connexivum, the dorsal surface of the abdomen (except for the black

lateral margins), a spot on each side on the under surface of the antenniferous tubercle, the anterior and upper dorsal margins of the prostethium, two small spots, one at the middle of the prostethium and the other at the middle of the mesostethium and the apical parts of the coxae orange; the broad lateral interrupted fascia on each side and the medial basal part of the abdomen beneath partly scarlet-red and partly deep yellowish red; the membrane and alae brown, and the genital segment black.

The head broad, together with the eyes very slightly broader than the anterior part of the pronotum, with the anterior lateral lobes slightly shorter than the medial one, their margins reflected, slightly sinuate beyond the eyes; the eyes transversely pedunculate; upper surface of head (except for a few punctuations) smooth; the first antennal joint short, very nearly touching the apex, the second slightly longer, shorter than the third, the fourth incrassate, longer than the third, the fifth incrassate, fusiform, about as long as the second; the rostrum extending slightly beyond the intermediate coxae, with the second joint longer than the first, slightly shorter than the two apical subequal ones together; pronotum about as long as the head, twice as broad as long, medially transversely depressed, with the margins of the anterior lobe reflected upwards, slightly sinuate anteriorly and laterally, the posterior lobe transversely coarsely punctate along grooves, the posterior lateral angles rounded, not prominent; scutellum triangular, basally slightly convex and feebly punctate, transversely medially coarsely punctate and rugulose; hemelytra slightly narrower than the abdomen; the coria rugulose, coarsely punctate along the costal and claval margins; the membrane extending slightly beyond the abdomen; anterior tarsi a little more than half as long as the tibiae.

Length, ♂ 6.5 mm.

Breadth, ♂ 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Narebis (M. Exp.).

S. senegalense Fabr.

S.A.M.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhynch., p. 179.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 86.

gloriosum Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 34, 1837.

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 185, 1864.

musivum Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 176, 1837.

„ Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz., vii, p. 84, fig. 751, 1844.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

S. varium Westwd.

S.A.M.

1837. Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 34.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 186.

angulare Schaum, Ber. Ak. Berl., p. 357, 1853; Peters, Reis. Ins., p. 39, pl. ii, fig. 3, 1862.*Hab.*—Damaraland—Namutoni-Outjo (Seewald).

Ovamboland—Nomtele (M. Exp.), “Ovamboland” (Eriksson).

Gen. BAGRADA Stål.

1862. Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, p. 105.

1872. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., xxix, iii, p. 39.

1872. Stål, Enum., v, p. 88.

Nitilia Mulsant et Rey, Pentat., p. 197, 1866.Type.—*B. picta* Fabr.*B. hilaris* Burm.

S.A.M.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 368.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 187.

hebraica Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 177, 1837.*picta* Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz., v, p. 64, fig. 508, 1839.*jucunda* Klug, Symb., v, pl. xlv, fig. 6, 1845.*Hab.*—Namaqualand—Keetmanshoop (Schultze).

Damaraland—Gaub, Tsumeb (M. Exp.), Windhuk (Rehbock).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Gen. DISMEGISTUS Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 99.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 27.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 21.

Type.—*D. fimbriatus* Thb.*D. fimbriatus* Thb.

S.A.M.

1783. Thunberg, Nov. sp. Ins., i, p. 47, pl. ii, fig. 61.

1822. Thunberg, Hist. Rostr., cap. iii.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 28.

circumcinctus Hahn, Wanz., ii, p. 115, fig. 195, 1834.

,, Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 99, 1848.

Hab.—Ovamboland (coll. Eriksson).

D. rufomarginatus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. I, fig. 5.)

Body elongate, oval, slightly convex above, black and shining; the ocelli, the broad, lateral, amplified margins and the posterior lateral angles of the pronotum, more than half of the broad costal margin, the claval margin (obscurely so) and an obscure spot near the inner apical angle of the corium, the connexivum above and below, the upper dorsal part of the prostethium, the upper apical angle of the metastethium, the basal medial part of the abdomen beneath, and the apical margins of the coxae red.

The head directed downwards, with the lateral lobes slightly reflected upwards, contiguous in front, longer than the medial lobe, with the surface finely punctuated anteriorly; the antennae slightly compressed from the second joint, the first joint short, slightly incrassate, reaching slightly over the apex, the second, fourth, and fifth of about equal length, the third shorter, but longer than the first; the rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae (♀) or the posterior coxae (♂), the first joint very short, the second slightly incrassate, a little longer than the first, the third about as long as the first and second together, the fourth slightly shorter than the second; pronotum large, slightly declined in front, with the lateral margins amplified, slightly reflected upwards, punctuated anteriorly, anterolaterally on the amplified margins and transversely across the middle, the anterior margin slightly sinuate, the lateral margins convexly rounded; scutellum longer than broad, basally transversely grooved, basally slightly convex, subcarinate apically, apex directed downwards; hemelytra as broad as the abdomen beyond the middle, with the basal costal margin slightly amplified and reflected upwards; clavus and corium densely punctuated; body underneath feebly punctuated; the anterior tibiae subtriangular, slightly dilated apically; tarsi long, with the first joint about as long as the apical ones together.

♂ smaller than ♀.

Length, ♂ 8.5 mm.; ♀ 12.3 mm.

Breadth, ♂ acr. pron. 5.5 mm.; ♀ 7.5 mm.

Breadth, ♂ acr. abd. 6 mm.; ♀ 8 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein (M. Exp.), Windhuk.

This species is allied to *fimbriatus* Thb., from which it differs by the larger size, the more elongate oval shape, the more amplified lateral pronotal margins, the practically impunctate under surface and the slightly different arrangement of the red pigment on the pronotum and corium.

Gen. NEZARA Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 133.

1872. Stål, Enum., ii, p. 40.

1776. Stål, *ibid.*, v, p. 91.

Rhaphigaster Dallas, List, i, p. 274, 1851.

Acrosternum Fieber, Europ. Hem., pp. 79 and 331, 1861.

Sub-gen. *Pellaea* Stål, Enum., ii, p. 40, 1872.

Type.—*U. viridula* Linn.

N. prunasis Dall.

S.A.M.

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 279.

Hab.—Damaraland—Narebis (M. Exp.).

N. viridula Linn.

S.A.M.

1758. Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 444.

1775. Fabricius, Syst. Ent., p. 710.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 166.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 193.

1872. Stål, Enum., ii, p. 41.

1890. Sharp, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., pl. xiii, figs. 11 and 12, p. 406.

smaragdula Fabricius, Syst. Ent., p. 711, 1775.

„ Gmelin, Syst. Nat., i (4), p. 2153, 1788.

„ Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 144, 1843.

„ Fieber, Europ. Hem., p. 330, 1861.

prasina Dallas, List, i, p. 274, 1851.

„ Mulsant et Rey, Pentat., p. 295, 1866.

spirans Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Suppl., p. 533, 1798.

viridissima Wolff, Icon., p. 55, pl. vi, fig. 52, 1801.

variabilis de Villiers, Ent. Auct., pp. 28, 505, 1789.

unicolor, *subsericea*, *levii*, *tripunctigera*, *proxima*, *chinensis*, *chloris*,
chlorocephala, *propinqua*, *berylina* Westwood in Hope Cat.,
p. 38, 1837.

plicaticollis Lucas, Expl. Alg. Ins., p. 87, 1849 ; Hem., pl. iii, fig. 9.

hemichloris Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 166.

orbis Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 221, 1853.

approximata Reiche et Fairmaire, Voy. Abyss. Ins., p. 443, 1847.

viridis Scott, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 4, vol. xiv, p. 290.

var. *torquata* Fabricius, Syst. Ent., p. 711, 1775.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas (M. Exp.), Grootfontein (Volkmann), Okahandja (Dinter), Gobabis (Beetz), Namutoni-Grootfontein (Seewald).

Gen. PLATACANTHA Herr. Schf.

1844. Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz., vii, p. 14.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 199.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 95.

Type.—*P. lutea* Westwd.

P. lutea Westwd.

1837. Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 31.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 199.

transversalis Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 31, 1837.

cerea Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 161, 1837.

„ Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz., vii, p. 124, fig. 740, 1844.

Hab.—Damaraland—Okahandja (Peters), Windhuk (Techow).

Gen. ANTESTIA Stål.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 200.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 514.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 95.

Type.—*A. maculata* Dall.

A. maculata Dall. (= *lymphata* Kirk.).

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 241.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 200.

Hab.—“Deutsch-Südwestafrika” (after Lübbert).

A. subconcolor Bredd.

1913. Breddin (Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 56).

Hab.—“Deutsch-Südwestafrika” (after Schultze).

A. variegata Thb.

S.A.M.

1783. Thunberg, Nov. Ins. sp., ii, p. 48, pl. ii, fig. 62.

1822. Thunberg, Hem. Rostr., cap. ii, p. 3.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 202.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Gen. MENIDA Motsch.

1861. Motschulsky, Etud., x, p. 23.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 97.

Stromatocoris Jakowleff, Bull. Mosc., p. 92, 1876.

Type.—*M. violacea* Motsch.

M. decoratula Stål.

S.A.M.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 222.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 207.

scurrilis Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 222, 1853.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland (coll. Eriksson).

Gen. PIEZODORUS Fieb.

1861. Fieber, Europ. Hem., pp. 78 and 329.

1872. Stål, Enum., ii, p. 44.

1876. Stål, *ibid.*, v, p. 100.

Type.—*P. incarnatus* Germ.

P. purus Stål.

S.A.M.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 221.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 198 (*Nezara*).

Hab.—Damaraland—Gobabis (Beetz), Kabus, Kalau (v. Hofe), Kumutabis (Borrh), Gaub, Namutoni, Narebis, Otjituo, Otjiwarongo, Tsumeb, Windhuk (M. Exp.), Tsumeb (Köchig).

Ovamboland—Kunene R., Nomtele (M. Exp.).

P. pallescens Germ.

1837. Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 175.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 198.

flavulus Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 221, 1853.

Hab.—"Deutsch-Südwestafrika" (after Seiner).

Sub-fam. 6. **Asopinae (Amyoteinae)** Dall.

TRIBE ASOPARIA Schout.

Gen. DORYCORIS Mayr.

1864. Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xiv, p. 906.

1870. Stål, Enum., i, p. 36.

1905. Schouteden, Rhynch. Aethiop., i, fasc. 2, p. 134.

Claudia Stål, Hem. Afr., i, pp. 63 and 74, 1864.

Type.—*D. pavoninus* Westwd.

D. pavoninus Westwd.

S.A.M.

1837. Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 39.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 75.

fuscus, annulipes Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 187, 1837.

bronzeus Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 40, 1837.

perornatus Walker, Cat. Het., iii, p. 567, 1868.

Hab.—Damaraland—Okahandja (Casper), Otjiwarongo, Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Gen. AFRIUS Stål.

1870. Stål, Enum., i, p. 44.

Canthecona Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 62, 1864.

„ Schouteden, Rhynch. Aethiop., i, fasc. 2, p. 141, 1905.

Type.—*A. purpureus* Westwd. (*figuratus* Germ.).

A. purpureus Westwd.

S.A.M.

1837. Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 43 (*Pentatoma*).

coerulea, marginella Dallas, List, i, Hem., p. 89, 1851 (*Canthecona*).

purpurea Schouteden, Rhynch. Aethiop., i, fasc. 2, p. 146, 1905 (*Canthecona*).

yolofa Guerin, Icon. Reg. An. Ins., p. 344, pl. 55, fig. 2, 1838 (*Pentatoma*).

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 67, 1864 (*Canthecona*).

Hab.—Damaraland—N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson), Otjiwarongo, Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Gen. GLYPSUS Dall.

1851. Dallas, List, i, Hem., p. 93.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 62 and 63.

1870. Stål, Enum, i, p. 47.

Type.—*G. bouvieri* Schout. (*vigil* Dall. nec Germ.).

G. conspicuus Westwd.

S.A.M.

1837. Westwood, Hope Cat., i, p. 33 (*Aelia*).

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 64.

pictiventris Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 213, 1853.*Hab.*—Damaraland—N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson), Namutoni-
Outjo (Seewald).

Ovamboland—Nomtele (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 7. *Tessaratominae* Stål.

TRIBE NATALICOLARIA Horvath.

Gen. NATALICOLA Spin.

1850. Spinola, Gens. d'Ins. Artr., p. 110.

1891. Bergroth, Rev. d'Ent., t. x, p. 214.

Cyclogaster Westwood, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., ii, p. 20, 1837.

,, Stål, Hem. Afr., i, pp. 226 and 233, 1864.

,, Stål, Enum., i, p. 77, 1870.

Gonielytrum Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 223, 1853.Sub-gen. *Liphaemus* Stål, Enum., ii, p. 130, 1872.Type.—*N. delegorguei* Spin.*N. pallidus* Westwd.

S.A.M.

1837. Westwood, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., ii, p. 20, pl. 2, fig. 6.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 233.

1887. Distant, Ent. Month. Mag., xiv, p. 133.

Hab.—Damaraland—N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson).

Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. HAPLOSTERNA Stål.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 232.

1870. Stål, Enum., i, p. 78.

Aplosterna Westwood, Hope Cat., i, p. 26, 1837.*Encosternum* Spinola, Gens. d'Ins. Artr., p. 107, 1852.*Lamus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 222.Type.—*H. delegorguei* Spin. (= *Dallasi* Stål).

H. delegorguei Spin.

S.A.M.

1852. Spinola, Gens. d'Ins. Artr., p. 109.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 232.

dallasi Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 222, 1853.

Hab.—"Deutsch-Südwestafrika" (after Lübbert).

Damaraland—Windhuk (M. Exp.); N.-E. Damaraland
(Eriksson).

Sub-fam. 8. **Dinidorinae** Stål.

Gen. ASPONGOPUS L. de Castelnau.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Essai, p. 58.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, pp. 81 and 212.

1867. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 522.

1870. Stål, Enum., i, p. 81.

Spongopodium Spinola, Essai Hem., p. 305, 1837.

Amacosia Spinola, Gens. d'Ins. Artr., p. 118, 1852.

Peltagopus Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 936, 1860.

Sub-gen. *Aspongopus* Stål, Enum., i, p. 81, 1870.

Sub-gen. *Colpoproctus* Stål, *ibid.*

Type.—*A. janus* Fabr.

A. nubilus Westwd.

S.A.M.

1837. Westwood in Hope Cat., i, p. 23.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 218.

erythrocerus Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 158, 1837.

monachus, sutor Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 223, 1853.

delegorguei Spinola, Gens. d'Ins. Artr., p. 118, 1852 (*Amacosia*).

Hab.—Damaraland—N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson), Gobabis
(Beetz), Grootfontein (v. Erffa), Okahandja (Casper, Dinter
and Peters), Windhuk (Techow), Swakop (after Stål).

A. viduatus Fabr.

S.A.M.

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 117.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 153 (*Cimex* and *Edessa*).

1851. Dallas, List, i, p. 348.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 216.

melanopterus, Herr Schaeffer, Wanz., vii, p. 78, fig. 746, 1844.

var. *japetus* Dist.

1889. Distant, Oates' Matabeleland, ed. 2, p. 387.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein (Volkmann), Tsumeb (M. Exp.).
Ovamboland—Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

A. sartor Stål.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 223.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 219.

Hab.—"Deutsch-Südwestafrika" (after Lübbert and Bisegang).

Sub-fam. 9. **Phyllocephalinae** Dall.

Gen. DALSIRA Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 175.

1870. Stål, Enum., i, p. 119.

Phyllocephala Dallas, List, i, p. 352, 1851.

„ Walker, Cat. Het., iii, p. 489, 1868.

Metonymia Kirkaldy, Cat. Hem., i, p. 244, 1900.

Type.—*D. affinis* Am. et Serv.

D. affinis Am. et Serv.

S.A.M.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 176.

fasciata Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 224, 1853 (*Phyllocephala*).

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 236, 1864 (*Phyllocephala*).

Hab.—Damaraland—N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson).

D. lentiginosa Stål.

S.A.M.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 224.

1864. Stål, Hem. Afr., i, p. 237 (*Phyllocephala*).

Hab.—Ovamboland (coll. Eriksson).

Gen. SCHIZOPS Spin.

1837. Spinola, Essai, p. 297.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 120.

Type.—*S. aegyptiaca* Lefebvre.

S. otjimbora n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. II, fig. 3.)

Body elongate, oval; the head and the anterior declined part of the pronotum pale yellowish red; the antennae, the rostrum, the posterior part of the pronotum, the scutellum, the clavus and corium, the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the body beneath and the legs deeper yellowish red; the margins of the lateral lobes and the oblique rugae radiating from the medial lobe, the eyes, the basal parts around the eyes and ocelli, the margins of the pronotum, the transverse rugae and callosities on the anterior part, the curved interangular ruga and a lateral longitudinal obscure callous fascia on each side of the posterior part continuous with a lateral fascia on the scutellum, the basal angles and a longitudinal medial callous fascia on the scutellum, the basal half of the costal margin and some levigate lines near the apex of the corium, the margin of the connexivum, a callous fascia across the pro- and mesostethia, three obscure spots, one on each pectoral segment, a medial sternal line, the bases of the spiracles, some irregular mesh-like fasciae on the abdomen beneath and the margins of the sulcations on the tibiae pale yellowish white; some punctuations on the medial lobe, the extreme apex of the rostrum, a small spot on each anterior callosity and some punctuations near the anterior margins and anterior angles of the pronotum, an abbreviated intra-marginal basal fascia on each side and the punctuations near the base of the scutellum, the punctuations on the clavus and corium, the basal part and spots on the membrane, some coarse punctuations on the pectoral region and the sternum, a small spot above each acetabulum, and the spiracular orifices dark brown or blackish.

The head elongate, with the lateral lobes considerably longer than the medial one, contiguous in front (except near the apices), with the upper and under surfaces punctuated; the first antennal joint short, not reaching the apex, the second, third, and fourth of about equal length, the fifth a little longer and fusiform; rostrum three-jointed, extending to between the anterior coxae, the first joint slightly longer than the second, the third slightly shorter than the second; pronotum about twice as broad as long, declined anteriorly, with the anterior margin deeply sinuate, the lateral margins sub-straight, not crenulated, with the posterior lateral angles rounded, with the surface densely punctuate anteriorly and rugulose posterior to the interangular ruga; scutellum densely punctuated, with three longitudinal callous fasciae; hemelytra narrower than the abdomen; clavus and corium densely

punctuated, with the apical angles of the corium acute and the apical margin nearly straight; membrane extending a little beyond the abdominal apex; pro-, meso- and metastethia somewhat coarsely punctuated; tibiae triangular spinulose on their under surfaces, slightly sulcated on their upper surfaces.

Length, ♂ about 18 mm.

Breadth, ♂ about 8 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Otjimbora (Eriksson).

Gen. GONOPSIS Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 180.

1876. Stål, Enum., v, p. 121.

Bessida Walker, Cat. Het., iii, p. 577, 1868.

Type.—*G. denticulata* Am. et Serv.

G. humeralis Dist.

1910. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vi, p. 219.

Hab.—"Ovamboland" (according to Distant).

FAM. **COREIDAE** Stål.

Sub-fam. 1. **Coreinae** Stål.

DIV. MICTARIA Stål.

Gen. ANOPLOCNEMIS Stål.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 47.

Mictis (Div. 1), Dallas, List, ii, p. 386, 1852.

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 27, 1865.

Type.—*A. curvipes* Fabr.

A. curvipes Fabr.

S.A.M.

1781. Fabricius, Spec., ii, p. 351.

1787. Fabricius, Mant., ii, p. 288.

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 137.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 206 (*Lygaeus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 29.

apicalis Westwood, Hope Cat., ii, p. 12, 1842.

fuliginosa Klug, Stett. Ent. Zeit., p. 86, 1859 (*Cerbus*).

heteropus Latreille in Caill. Voy. Meroe., iv, p. 287 ; Atlas, ii, pl. lviii, fig. 30.

heteropus Schaum, Peters' Reis. Moss. Ins., p. 41, 1862.

libyssa Dallas, List, ii, pp. 392 and 393, 1852.

gracilis Dallas, *ibid.*, pp. 392 and 393, 1852.

bohemani Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 28, 1855.

Hab.—Damaraland—"N.-E. Damaraland" (Eriksson), Tsumeb (F. Köchig), Gobabis (Beetz), Grootfontein (Volkman), Grootfontein-Namutoni, Namutoni-Outjo, Karibib, Omaruru, Windhuk (Seewald), Okahandja (Casper, Peters, Dinter, Schultze), Windhuk (Rolle, Techow), Windhuk-Waterberg (Kolbitz), "Swakop" (after Stål).

Ovamboland—Kunene R. (M. Exp.), "Ovamboland" (Eriksson).

Div. PETASCELARIA Stål.

Gen. PETASCELIS Sign.

1847. Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 302.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 5 and 9.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 55.

Type.—*P. remipes* Sign.

P. remipes Sign.

S.A.M.

1847. Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 302, pl. iii, fig. 4.

1865. Stål, Hem., ii, p. 6.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein (Volkman), Windhuk (Techow and M. Exp.), Otavi (M. Exp.), N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson).

Ovamboland (coll. Eriksson).

Div. HOMEOCERARIA Stål.

Gen. HOMEOCERUS Burm.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 316.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 57.

Ceratopachys Westwood, Hope Cat., ii, p. 22, 1842.

Prismatocerus Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 185, 1843.

Philonus Dallas, List, ii, pp. 438 and 448, 1852.

Ornytus (part) Dallas, *ibid.*, pp. 438, 447, and 448.

Tliponius Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 464, 1859.

Anacanthus Uhler, Pr. Ac. Philad., p. 227, 1860.

Anacanthocoris Uhler, *ibid.*, p. 287, 1861.

Diocles, *Tagus* Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 5, 67, and 68, 1865.

Type.—*H. puncticornis* Burm.

H. auriculatus Stål.

S.A.M.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 64.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland (Eriksson) and Omaramba (Eriksson).

H. magnicornis Burm.

S.A.M.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 316.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, p. 503 (*Ceratopachys*).

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 57.

auritulus Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 185, pl. iv, fig. 3, 1843 (*Prismatocerus*).

Hab.—Ovamboland (coll. Eriksson).

H. nigricornis Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 148.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 69.

capensis Westwood, Hope Cat., ii, p. 22, 1842 (*Ceratopachys*).

rugifer Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 465, 1859 (*Tliponius*).

Hab.—Damaraland—Namutoni-Outjo (Seewald), Okahandja (Schultze), Otjituo (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

H. tigrinus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. II, fig. 5.)

The body pale greenish yellow ; the posterior half of the pronotum, the clavus and the corium, the posterior margins of the pro-, meso- and metastethia and the acetabula punctuated ; the irregular broad annulations on the antennae, the posterior half and the irregular spots on the pronotum, the spots on the clavus and the corium, the infusions on the connexivum, the spots on the under surface of the

body, the irregular broad annulations on the femora and tibiae, and the tarsi dull yellowish green; an obscure lateral fascia on each side of the abdomen, some spots on the margin of the connexivum, part of the genital segment (♂) and some of the spots on the superior surfaces near the apices of the tibiae darker yellowish green to blackish; the eyes, the ocelli, the posterior apical margin and angles of the coria, the membrane and part of the abdomen beneath reddish or bronzy; the dorsal surface of the abdomen ochraceous.

The head about as broad as the anterior part of the pronotum; antennae incrassate, with the first joint round, longer than the head, the second and third joints flattened and triangular, the second longer than the first, the third slightly longer than the first, fourth mutilated; rostrum extending slightly beyond the middle of the mesosternum, the first joint longer than the second, the second compressed, the third and first subequal and the fourth the longest; pronotum narrow anteriorly, with the lateral margins nearly straight, the posterior lateral angles subprominent, slightly elevated; hemelytra narrower than the abdomen; connexivum reflected upwards, slightly amplified at about the third and fourth segments; tibiae triangular, slightly sulcated above and densely spinulose.

Length, ♂ $14\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Breadth, ♂ acr. pron. 5 mm.

Breadth, ♂ acr. abd. $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

H. trabeatus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. II, fig. 6.)

The head above, the extreme anterior, the lateral margins and the posterior half of the pronotum, the scutellum, the clavus and corium punctuated; the antennae, the greater part of the head, the antemedial part of the pronotum, the clavus and the corium reddish; the apex of the second antennal joint, the lateral parts of the head around the eyes, the apex of the rostrum, the laterally slightly raised margins, some anterior punctuations, the posterior half and the punctuations on the pronotum, the basal parts and coarse punctuations on the clavus and corium, the veins of the alae, the dorsal surfaces of the two apical abdominal segments, a spot above each of the two posterior acetabula, an obscure abdominal fascia on each side, a narrow fascia on the superior surfaces of the femora, and the superior surfaces of the tibiae purplish to black; the anterior medial part of

the pronotum, the broad basal costal and the narrow costal margin of the corium, the apex of the scutellum, the connexivum, two oval spots, one between the third and fourth and the other between the fourth and fifth segments, and an obscure medial longitudinal fascia on the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the under surface of the body and the legs ochraceous; two oval callous spots near the apical margin of the corium whitish; the membrane bronzy, and the alae slightly infuscated, with a pale purplish sheen; the dorsal surface of the abdomen cinnabar red. The antennae round, incrassate, with the first joint shorter than the second and slightly shorter than the third, the fourth mutilated in specimen; rostrum extending to the middle of the mesosternum, the first and fourth joints subequal, longer than the second and third subequal joints; the posterior lateral pronotal angles obtuse, subprominent, and slightly elevated; tibiae subtriangular and slightly sulcated above.

Length, ♀ $16\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Breadth, ♀ acr. pron. 5 mm.

Breadth, ♀ acr. abd. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

H. ventriosus n. sp.

S.A.M.

Body dull reddish ochraceous above and ochraceous below; the head, the pronotum, the clavus and corium, the connexivum, the pectoral regions, and the lateral abdominal regions below punctuated; the antennae, the narrow lateral margins of the pronotum and the tarsi reddish; the rostrum, the posterior lateral angles and the posterior part of the pronotum, the posterior margin and angle of the prostethium, part of the meso- and metastethia and the broad lateral abdominal margins below greenish ochraceous; the apices of the second antennal joints, the apex of the rostrum, the punctuations near the anterior margin of the pronotum, the veins of the alae, the infusions and punctuations on the connexivum, a spot dorsally on each side of the sixth segment, a series of marginal spots about three in each segment on the ventral surface of the abdomen and an obscure fascia on each side of the abdomen beneath purplish brown; the basal costal margin of the corium and the small spots on the margin of the connexivum yellowish white; the membrane vitreous with a pale purplish tinge, and the alae pale purplish; the abdomen above, orange to cinnabar red, with the segmental sutures and the oval spots between the third and fourth and fourth and fifth segments yellow.

The antennal joints flattened and triangular beyond the first, with the fourth fusiform and round, the second the longest, the third slightly longer than the first, and the fourth shorter than the first; rostrum just reaching the intermediate coxae, with the first and third joints subequal, slightly longer than the second, and the fourth slightly longer than the others; the posterior pronotal angles obtuse, subprominently rounded; the apex of the scutellum acutely pointed; abdomen broad, moderately dilated; tibiae subtriangular and slightly sulcated above.

Length of ♀ 16½ mm.

Breadth of ♀ acr. pron. 6 mm.

Breadth of ♀ acr. abd. 7 mm.

This species resembles the preceding one superficially, but is broader, has no callous spots on the corium, has a punctuated connexivum and ventral surfaces, has less prominent posterior lateral angles, etc.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Div. PHYSOMERARIA Stål.

Gen. PETALOCNEMIS Stål.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 259.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 3 and 58.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 72.

Type.—*P. pachycera* Stål.

P. apicalis Dall.

S.A.M.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, Het., p. 517 (*Acanthocoris*).

Hab.—"Deutsch-Südwestafrika" (after Lübbert).

Damaraland—Windhuk (S.A.M.).

P. flavicornis Bredd.

S.A.M.

1913. Breddin (Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 61).

Hab.—Damaraland—Okahandja (Schultze), Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

P. spinulosa Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 316 (*Acanthocoris*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 58.

Hab.—Damaraland—Okahandja (Casper), Swakop (after Stål).

Gen. CHOEROMMATUS Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 204.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 4 and 60.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 72.

Neurodederrhis Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 260, 1853.Type.—*C. farinosus* Am. et Serv.*C. techowi* Bredd.

1913. Breddin (Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 61).

Hab.—Damaraland—Okahandja (Techow).

Div. PENDULINARIA Stål.

Gen. PENDULINUS Thb.

1822. Thunberg, Hem. Rostr., cap. iv, p. 5.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 73.

Sub-gen. *Dasynus* Burmeister, Nov. Act. Ac. Leop., xvi, 1834 ;
Suppl., p. 297.

,, ,, Stål, Enum., iii, p. 73, 1873.

,, *Galaesus* Dallas, List, ii, pp. 438 and 440, 1852.

,, ,, Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 6 and 38, 1865.

,, *Theraptus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 462, 1859.

,, ,, Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 6 and 38, 1865.

,, *Odontoparia* Mayr, Verb. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xv, p. 433,
1865.

,, ,, Mayr, Reis. Nov. Hem., p. 79, 1866.

,, ,, Stål, Enum., iii, p. 74, 1873.

Type.—*P. hasticornis* Thb.*P. fimbriatus* Dist.

S.A.M.

1902. Distant, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., ii, p. 247.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein (M. Exp.).

Div. GONOCERARIA Stål.

Gen. PLINACTUS Stål.

1859. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 470.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 6 and 81.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 75.

1873. Sub-gen. *Nesiotes* Stål, *ibid.*

Type.—*P. spinosus* Stål.

P. dubius Herr. Schf.

S.A.M.

1842. Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., vi, p. 9, fig. 565 (*Gonocerus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 82.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 75.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjiwaronga (M. Exp.).

Gen. CLETUS Stål.

1859. Stål, Freg. Eug. Resa. Ins., p. 236.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 6 and 75.

1866. Mayr, Reis. Nov. Hem., p. 118.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 75.

Type.—*C. trigonus* Thb.

C. binotulatus Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 316 (*Gonocerus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 76.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Andoni, Otjimbumbé, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

C. bis-bipunctatus Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 316 (*Gonocerus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 77.

Hab.—Damaraland—"Eikhams" (after Stål), Windhuk (after Stål).

C. caffer Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 316 (*Gonocerus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 78.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 78.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub (M. Exp.).

C. decoratus Dist.

S.A.M.

1902. Distant, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., ii, p. 249.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein (M. Exp.), Tsumeb (F. Köchig).

Ovamboland—Otjimbumbé (M. Exp.).

C. notatus Thb.

S.A.M.

1783. Thunberg, Nov. Ins. Spec., ii, p. 37.

1822. Thunberg, Hem. Rostr., cap. iii, p. 1 (*Alydus*).

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 77.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa (M. Exp.).*C. nyasana* Bergr.

S.A.M.

1914. Bergroth, Rev. Zool. Afr., iii, p. 455 (*Cletomorpha*).*Hab.*—Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).*C. ochraceus* Herr. Schf.

S.A.M.

1842. Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., vi, p. 7, fig. 563.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 77.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 78.

immaculatus Westwood, Hope Cat., ii, p. 23, 1842 (*Coreus*).*Hab.*—Damaraland—Gaub (M. Exp.).*C. pusillus* Dall.

S.A.M.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, p. 497.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 75.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas (M. Exp.), Swakop R. near Otjimbingwe, and Rooibank (Schultze).

Ovamboland—Kambele, Kunene R., Namakunde, Ongka (M. Exp.).

C. pugnax Bredd.

1913. Breddin (Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 63).

Hab.—"Deutsch-Südwestafrika" (after Casper).*C. respersus* n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. II, fig. 4.)

Body reddish brown, densely and darkly punctuated above, ochraceous below and punctuated on the pectoral region; the antennae, part of the corium (especially near the apical margin and inner apical angle), the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi deeper reddish brown; the fourth antennal joint, the punctuations on the upper surface of the head more or less arranged in two bands, a small line laterally behind each eye, the medial line and the apex of the rostrum,

the lateral and anterior punctuations especially anteriorly on the pronotum, the posterior lateral angles, the intramarginal basal costal fascia on the corium, the basal outer margin of the membrane, the small intramarginal punctuations on the connexivum, a spot above each acetabulum, the small spots on the abdomen beneath (arranged in six longitudinal rows), a small spot on each coxa and four or five obscure spots in a row on the under surfaces of the intermediate and posterior femora dark brown to black; the lateral margins of the head, the lateral margins of the pronotum, the apex of the scutellum and the basal costal half of the corium pale yellowish white; an obscure medial longitudinal line on the pronotum, the impunctate lines and two callous spots, one medially and the other near the inner apical angle on the corium whitish; the membrane bronzy and the abdomen above orange red.

The head slightly broader across the eyes than long; the first antennal joint incrassate, about as long as the third and shorter than the second, the fourth incrassate, fusiform, and about half as long as the second; rostrum extending between the intermediate coxae, the first and second, and the third and fourth joints together about equal in length, the fourth a little longer than the third; the lateral margins of the pronotum feebly sinuate, and the posterior lateral angles obtusely prominent and slightly elevated; hemelytra narrower than the body, extending slightly beyond the abdomen in the ♂; mesosternum feebly and the metasternum deeply sulcated; the tibiae feebly sulcated above.

Length of ♂ and ♀ 11 mm.

Breadth of ♂ and ♀ 4 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson); also

Transvaal—Junction of Crocodile and Marico Rivers
(Tucker, M. Exp.).

C. spicatus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. III, fig. 2.)

Body reddish brown, densely and darkly punctuated above, ochraceous below and distinctly punctuated on the pectoral regions; the antennae, the ocelli, the medial line on the rostrum, the medial and apical parts of the corium, the abdomen above and the tarsi deep reddish or brownish ochraceous; a line laterally behind each eye, the apex of the rostrum, the posterior lateral angles and their posterior margins above and below, the intramarginal basal costal fascia and the costal margin beyond the middle of the corium, the external

margin of the membrane, some intramarginal punctuations on the connexivum, a small spot above each acetabulum, the small spots on the abdomen beneath arranged in six longitudinal rows, a spot on each coxa and the numerous minute spots on the femora and tibiae black; the lateral margins of the head and the callous areas behind the eyes, the narrow lateral margins of the pronotum and the basal half of the costal region pale ochraceous; the callosities at the basal angles and the apex of the scutellum as well as two spots on the corium, one obscure and medial and the other near the inner apical angle, and apical margin yellowish white; the membrane bronzy.

The head slightly broader across the eyes than long; the first antennal joint incrassate, about as long as the third and shorter than the second, the fourth missing in the specimen; pronotum slightly declined in front, the lateral margins more or less straight, the posterior lateral angles acutely produced upwards and slightly forwards with their posterior margins dentate; hemelytra narrower than the body; rostrum extending between the intermediate coxae, the first and the second, the third and the fourth joints together of about equal length, the third shorter than the fourth; tibiae feebly sulcated above.

Length of ♀ $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth of ♀ acr. pron. $5\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Breadth of ♀ acr. abd. $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nagusib (M. Exp.).

Div. PHYLLOMORPHARIA Stål.

Gen. PEPHRICUS Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 235.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 81.

Type.—*P. paradoxus* Sparr.

P. paradoxus Sparr.

S.A.M.

1777. Sparrman, Vet. Ak. H., xxxviii, p. 386, pl. 6, figs. A, B, C.

1781. Fabricius, Spec., ii, p. 510.

1787. Fabricius, Mant., ii, p. 279.

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 73.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 310 (*Phyllomorphus*).

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 235.

1845. Westwood, Arc., i, p. 7, pl. 2, fig. 1.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 105 (*Phyllomorpha*):

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsintsabis (M. Exp.).

“Deutsch-Südwestafrika” (after Lübbert).

Gen. TONGORMA Kirk.

1900. Kirkaldy, Entomologist, xxxiii, p. 242.

Craspedum Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 234, 1843.

„ Stål, Enum., iii, p. 81, 1873.

Type.—*T. phyllomorpha* Latr.

T. phyllomorpha Latr.

1829. Latreille, Cuvier, Regne. anim., iii, p. 438, pl. xix, fig. 3
(*Syromastes*).

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 234.

latreillei Guerin, Dict. pitt., pl. 673, fig. 6, 1839; Rev. Zool., p. 233.

„ Westwood, Arc., i, p. 8, pl. ii, fig. 3, 1845.

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 104, 1865 (*Phyllomorpha*).

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (“Eikhams” after Stål).

Sub-fam. 2. **Pseudophloeinae** Stål.

Gen. ACANTHOMIA Stål.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 82.

Type.—*A. horrida* Germ.

A. tomentosicollis Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 31.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 107 (*Clavigralla*).

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 82.

Hab.—Damaraland—“N.-E. Damaraland” (coll. Eriksson).

Gen. BROTHEOLUS Bergr.

1908. Bergroth, Rev. Russ. Ent., vii, p. 107.

Brotheus Distant, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., vol. ii, p. 248, 1902.

Type.—*B. viridis* Dist.

* *B. viridis* Dist.

S.A.M.

1902. Distant, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., vol. ii, p. 248.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas, Otjituo (M. Exp.).
Ovamboland—Mafa, Namakunde (M. Exp.).

DIV. STENOCEPHALARIA Stål.

Gen. STENOCEPHALUS Latr.

1825. Latreille, Fam. Nat., p. 421.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 85.

Dicranomerus Hahn, Wanz. Ins., i, p. 22, fig. 13, 1831.Sub-gen. *Dichromerus* Stål, Enum., iii, p. 85, 1873.

Revisio; Horvath, Bull. Soc. Ent. Italiana, xix, 1887.

Type.—*S. agilis* Scop.*S. caffer* Dall.

S.A.M.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, Het., p. 482.

Hab.—Damaraland—Areb, Tsumeb, Namutoni, Waterberg
(M. Exp.).

Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

Sub-fam. 3. **Alydinae** Stål.

DIV. ALYDARIA Stål.

Gen. EUTHETUS Dall.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, pp. 467 and 469.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 7 and 90.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 91.

Type.—*E. pulchellus* Dall.*E. leucopocilus* Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 30.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 91.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

Damaraland—Tsumeb (F. Köchig), Okahandja (Dinter).

Ovamboland—Namakunde, Otjimbembe, Kunene R.
(M. Exp.).

* From the description of *Cletus viridulus* Bredd. in Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 63, 1913, it is evident that *C. viridulus* is a synonym of *B. viridis* Dist.

E. leucostictus Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 30.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 91.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Gen. MIRPERUS Stål.

1859. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 460.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 92.

Tupalus Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 7 and 95, 1865.

Sub-gen. *Melanacanthus* Stål, Enum., iii, p. 92, 1873.

Type.—*M. jaculus* Thb.

M. jaculus Thb.

S.A.M.

1783. Thunberg, Nov. Ins. sp., ii, p. 34, pl. ii, fig. 50.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 96 (*Tupalus*).

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 92.

crassifemur Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 30, 1855 (*Alydus*).

madagascariensis Signoret, A. S. Ent. Fr., p. 938, 1860 (*Alydus*).

Hab.—Ovamboland—Ondongua (M. Exp.).

Gen. RIPTORTUS Stål.

1859. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 460.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 7 and 93.

Sub-gen. *Melanolamprus* Stål, Enum., iii, p. 93, 1873.

Type.—*R. dentipes* Fabr.

R. dentipes Fabr.

S.A.M.

1787. Fabricius, Mant., ii, p. 290.

1788. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, iv, p. 2144 (*Cimex*).

1802. Wolff, Ic., iii, p. 104, pl. x, fig. 98 (*Lygaeus*).

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 249.

1868. Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 65.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 94.

fabricii Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 940, 1860 (*Alydus*).

„ Stål, 1865, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 93.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. TENOSIUS Stål.

1859. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 460.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 95.

Type.—*T. proletarius* Schaum.*T. proletarius* Schaum.

S.A.M.

1853. Schaum, Ber. Ak. Berl., p. 358.

1862. Schaum, Peters' Reis. Moss. Ins., p. 42, pl. ii, fig. 6 (*Alydus*).*Hab.*—Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. NEMAUSUS Stål.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 8 and 101.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, pp. 91 and 95.

Type.—*N. sordidatus* Stål.* *N. inornatus* Stål.1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 315 (*Hypselopus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 102.

Hab.—Damaraland—"Fluv. Swakop" (after Stål).*N. sordidatus* Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 315 (*Hypselopus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 102.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Chamis by Koankip (Schultze).Damaraland—Nuragas, Otjituio, Otjiwarongo, Windhuk,
Tsumeb, Usakos (M. Exp.), "Fluv. Swakop" (after Stål).

Gen. NARISCUS Stål.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 8 and 100.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, pp. 91 and 95.

Type.—*N. cinctiventris* Germ.*N. cinctiventris* Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 152 (*Hypselopus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 101.

validipes Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 315, 1858 (*Hypselopus*).* Breddin considers *N. inornatus* Stål and *N. sordidatus* Stål to be identical.

spinus Signoret, Thomson, Arch., ii, p. 300, 1858 (*Hypselopus*).

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

Damaraland—Gaub, Otjituo, Otjiwarongo, Tsintsabis (M. Exp.), Tsumeb (F. Köchig), Waterberg (M. Exp.), Gobabis (Beetz), Omaruru-Okanjande (Seewald), Okahandja (Dinter), Salem (Schultze), Swakop region (after Stål).

Ovamboland—Mafa, Ondongua (M. Exp.).

Gen. HYPSELOPUS Burm.

1835. Burmeister (part), Handb., II, i, p. 328.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 7 and 98.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, pp. 91 and 96.

Meloza Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 221, 1843.

Type.—*H. gigas* Burm.

H. gigas Burm.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 329.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 99.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 96.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjosondu (Casper).

“Deutsch-Südwestafrika” (after Seiner).

Sub-fam. 4. **Corizinae** Stål.

Div. CORIZARIA Stål.

Gen. CORIZUS Fall.

1814. Fallen, Spec. Nov. Hem. disp. meth. exhib., p. 8.

1870. Stål, Enum., i, p. 222.

Niesthra Spinola, Ess. Hem., p. 245, 1840.

Rhopalus Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 232, 1861.

Brachycarenum Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 236, 1861.

Colobatus Mulsant et Rey, Pun. France, pp. 105 and 137, 1870.

Sub-gen. *Liorhyssus* Stål, Enum., i, p. 222, 1870.

Sub-gen. *Arhyssus* Stål, Enum., i, p. 223, 1870.

Stictopleurus Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 6, p. 55, 1872.

Aeschyntelus Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 6, p. 55, 1872.

Peliochrous Stål, Enum., iii, pp. 97 and 98, 1873.

Monograph by Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 75, 1859.

Type.—*C. crassicornis* Linn.

C. hyalinus Fabr.

S.A.M.

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 168 (*Lygaeus*).

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 201 (*Coreus*).

1868. Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 68.

1881. Distant, Biol. Centr. Amer., pl. xvi, fig. 7.

1888. Reuter, Rev. Syn., p. 171.

gracilis Herr. Schaeffer, Faun. Germ., p. 127, 1834.

„ Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., vi, p. 1, pl. clxxxix, fig. C, 1842.

„ Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 88, 1859.

truncatus Rambur, Faun. And., ii, p. 144, 1841.

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 117, 1865.

variegatus Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 89, 1859.

viridicatus Uhler, Hayden's Surv. Mont., iv, Zool. et Bot., p. 404, 1872.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein, Otjituo, Windhuk (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Andoni, Ukualuthi (M. Exp.).

C. natalensis Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 31.

1859. Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 87.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 118.

puncticornis Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 32, 1855.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa (M. Exp.).

C. scutellaris Dall.

S.A.M.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, p. 526 (*Rhopalus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 115 (*Corizus*).

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 98 (*Stictopleurus*).

pilosicollis Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 76, 1859.

„ Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 31, 1855.

stali Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 78, 1859.

coquereli Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 78, 1859.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjikoto-Dinab (M. Exp.).

Gen. AGRAPHOPUS Stål.

1872. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 6, pp. 55 and 56.

Leptoceraea Jakowleff, Troudy. Ent. Ross., vii, p. 39, 1874.

Type.—*A. lethierryi* Stål.

A. australis n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. III, fig. 3.)

Body pale stramineous, finely pilose; the head, the pronotum, the scutellum, the lateral narrow costal margins of the coria and the pectoral regions coarsely punctuated; the first and fourth antennal joints, the sutures between the medial and lateral lobes, a short fascia on each side extending from the region of the ocellus to about the middle, the basal part of the head, the lateral parts of the head, the apex of the rostrum, four smooth callous spots on the anterior part, a large lateral one and a smaller medial one on each side and four longitudinal fasciae, two medial, one on each side of the medial line and one intramarginally on each side on the pronotum, the lateral parts and a subapical spot on the scutellum, the clavus in part especially its apical margins, a smooth oblong spot on the prostethium, a longitudinal fascia on each side across the meso-, metastethia and abdomen, the lateral parts of the mesosternum, the coxae, the apical parts of the posterior femora, the extreme apices of the posterior tibiae and the apices of the tarsi brownish to black; the basal parts of the ocelli, the carinate lateral margins and the medial longitudinal line on the pronotum, the broad apex of the scutellum, the narrow costal margins of the coria and the spiracles albescent; the antennae, the basal part of the clavus, the veins and the apical margin of the corium, the dorsal surface of the abdomen and the legs pale brownish to deep brown; the ocelli reddish; the membrane hyaline and the lateral apical parts of the abdomen above and the connexivum above ochraceous.

The head large, slightly longer than the pronotum, the upper surface granular (owing to the presence of small tubercles carrying bristle-like hairs), with the lateral lobes very slightly shorter than the medial lobe; the antenniferous tubercles prominent and rounded; the first antennal joint short and incrassate, reaching the apex of the head, the second

the longest, the fourth incrassate and fusiform, a little longer than the first, but shorter than the third, with the base slender; the rostrum extending slightly beyond the intermediate coxae, the second joint the longest, the third the shortest, and the fourth shorter than the first; pronotum slightly narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, slightly depressed anteriorly and with the lateral margins slightly carinate, the posterior lateral angles obtuse; scutellum obscurely carinate medially, with its apex prominent and rounded; the apical half of the clavus and the greater part of the corium transparent hyaline (the dark body beneath is visible and hence the deep brown coloration); the veins finely pilose; hemelytra broader than the abdomen and the apex of the membrane extending a little beyond the abdomen in the ♂.

Length of ♂ 5 mm., of ♀ $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Breadth of ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm., of ♀ $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Some specimens are paler than others, and the dark coloration on the head, pronotum, and the under surface of the body is very obscure.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.); also

Transvaal—Maboka (Lydenberg) (coll. Kroeger).

S. Rhodesia—Salisbury (Tucker, M. Exp.).

DIV. SERINETHARIA Stål.

Gen. SERINETHA Spin.

1837. Spinola, Essai, p. 247.

1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 99.

Leptocoris Hahn, Wanz. Ins., i, p. 200, 1831.

Pyrrhotes Westwood, Hope Cat., ii, p. 6, 1842.

Lygaeomorphus Blanchard, Hist. des Ins., iii, p. 116, 1840.

Tynotoma, Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 220, 1843.

Type.—*S. abdominalis* Fabr.

S. haematica Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 144 (*Leptocoris*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 113.

augur Blanchard, Hist. Ins., iii, p. 116, 1840 (*Lygaeomorphus*).

lateralis Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 939, 1860.

Hab.—Damaraland—Sandfontein (Miss Wilman).

FAM. **BERYTIDAE** Fieb.

Sub-fam. **Metacanthinae.**

Gen. **GAMPSOCORIS** Füss.

1852. Füss, Mitth. d. Ver. Hermanst., 7.

Metacanthus Costa, Atti. Ac. Nap., p. 258, 1848.

„ Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 213, 1861.

„ Saunders, Hem. Het. Brit. Isles, p. 65, 1892.

Armanus Mulsant et Rey, Pun. d'France, p. 187, 1870.

Type.—*G. elegans* Curtis.

G. concolor B. White.

S.A.M.

1878. Buch. White, P.Z.S. Lond., p. 464.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas, Otjituo, Waterberg (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Namakunde, Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

FAM. **LYGAEIDAE** Stål.

Sub-fam. 1. **Lygaeinae** Stål.

DIV. **LYGAEARIA** Stål.

Genus **LYGAEUS** Fabr.

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 133; *id.*, Syst. Rhyng., p. 203, 1803.

1872. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 41; En. Hem., iv, p. 99, 1874.

Lygaeosoma Fieber, Eur. Hem., pp. 45 and 167, 1861.

Lygaeodon Puton, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 139, 1869.

Sub-gen. *Melanospilus*, *Stalagmostethus*, *Spilostethus*, *Graptolomus*, *Microspilus*, *Melanostethus*, *Melanerythrus* Stål, Hem. Fabricius, i, pp. 72, 73, 75, and 76, 1868.

Sub-gen. *Cosmopleurus*, *Melanocoryphus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 41, 1872.

Sub-gen. *Haemobaphus*, *Melanopleurus*, *Craspeduchus*, *Ochrostomus*, *Ochrinnus* Stål, En. Hem., iv, pp. 104, 105, and 113, 1874.

Sub-gen. *Eulygaeus* Reuter, Act. Soc. Fenn., xv, p. 180, 1888.

Sub-gen. *Tropidothorax* Bergroth, A. S. Ent. Belg., xxxviii, p. 547, 1894.

Type.—*L. militaris* Fabr.

L. (Stalagmostethus) concinnus Dall.

S.A.M.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, p. 542.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 137.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub, Nuragas, Otjituo, Otjiwarongo, Tsumeb, Waterberg, Windhuk (M. Exp.); Swakop, Okahandja (Casper), Gobabis (Beetz), N. Damaraland (Eriksson), Windhuk (S. Gilman).

Ovamboland—Ovamboland, Omaramba (Eriksson), Mafa (M. Exp.).

L. (Stalagmostethus) contaminatus Dall.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, p. 533.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 128.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Bethany (Schenck).

L. (Stalagmostethus) festivus Thb.

S.A.M.

1822. Thunberg, Hem. Rostr., cap. iv, p. 8.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 135.

furcula Dallas, List, ii, p. 513, 1852.

„ Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., ix, p. 197, 1853.

spinipes Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 946, 1860.

saunderesi Mulsant et Rey., Opusc. Ent., xiv, p. 225; Pun. de Fr., p. 20, 1879.

planitiae Distant, Nat. in Trsvl., App., p. 252, pl. 3, fig. 7, 1892.

Hab.—Damaraland—Swakop R. near Otjimbingwe (Schultze), Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

L. (Stalagmostethus) furcatus Fabr.

S.A.M.

1787. Fabricius, Mant., ii, p. 301 (*Cimex*).

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 160.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 226.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, p. 535.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 130.

1868. Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 72.

fuscatus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, iv, p. 2174 (1788).

var. *convergens* Dallas, List, ii, p. 535, 1852.

fairmairei Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 946, 1860.

consentaneus Walker, P.Z.S. Lond., p. 167, 1863.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas, Tsintsabis, Windhuk (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson), Okavango River (Eriksson).

L. (Stalagmostethus) macilentus Stål.

S.A.M.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 106.

longulus Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 136, 1865.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Berseba, Keetmanshoop (Rehbock).

Damaraland—Okahandja (Peters), Windhuk (Gentz), Omaruru—Okanjande, Otavi (Seewald), Sandfontein (Gilman), Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Mafa, Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.), Ovamboland (Eriksson).

L. (Stalagmostethus) militaris Fabr.

S.A.M.

1775. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., p. 717 (*Cimex*).

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 147.

1861. Fieber, Europ. Hem., p. 166.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 133.

1879. Mulsant et Rey, Pun. de Fr., p. 18.

1886. Puton, Cat., p. 28.

1893. Bergroth, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 225.

1893. Noualhier, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 9.

elegans Wolff, Icon., iii, p. 112, fig. 106, 1802.

„ Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 298, 1835.

„ Dallas, List, ii, p. 541, 1852.

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 134, 1865.

„ Stål, Enum., iv, p. 105, 1874.

pandurus Scopoli, Ent. Carn., p. 126, 1763; de Villiers, Linn. Ent., i, p. 526.

„ Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., iv, p. 201, 1885.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Bethany (Schenck), Kabub-Aar (Schultze).

Damaraland—Grootfontein (Volkman), Gobabis (Beetz), Okahandja (Casper), Omaruru—Okanjande, Otavi (Seewald), Outjo (Langheld), Windhuk (Seewald, Gilman), Gaub, Otjiwarongo, Otjituo, Otjiko-Dinab, Nuragas, Tsumeb, Waterberg, Windhuk (M. Exp.), N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson).

“Ovamboland” (Eriksson).

L. septus Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 142.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

Gen. GRAPTOSTETHUS Stål.

1868. Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 73.

1872. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 42.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 99 and 116.

Type.—*G. servus* Fabr.*G. grandis* Dist.

S.A.M.

1901. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vii, p. 537.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjiwarongo (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland (coll. Eriksson).

The three specimens, two males and one female, from Ovamboland differ from Distant's description and from the one labelled specimen we possess in being narrower, 3.5–4 mm. across the pronotum, in being very pilose and pubescent, in having the entire clavus with the exception of the inner basal part, an obscure subapical spot on the corium, four spots on the basal parts of the segments on the connexivum and abdominal margin, and a transverse fascia along the base of each abdominal segment beneath black.

As the other specific characters do not differ from the description, the differences in colour may be considered as variations to which the species is subject.

G. pictus Dist.

S.A.M.

1901. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vii, p. 537.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (M. Exp.).*G. (Pyrrhobaphus* Dall.) *servus* Fabr.

1787. Fabricius, Mant., ii, p. 300.

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 156.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 223.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 139 (*Lygaeus*).

1868. Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 74.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 117.

1888. Reuter, Rev. Syn., p. 185.

incomptus, Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., viii, p. 104, fig. 875, 1848.

incomptus, Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., ix, p. 196, 1853 (*Lygaeus*).

ornatus, Uhler, Pr. Ac. Philad., p. 227, 1860 (*Lygaeus*).

Hab.—Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Kuhn).

Damaraland—Okahandja (Casper).

Div. ORSILLARIA Stål.

Gen. NYSIUS Dall.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, pp. 331 and 551.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 119.

1890. Horvath, Rev. d'Ent., ix, p. 185.

Cymus, sub-gen. *Artheneis* Flor., Rhynch. Livl., i, p. 287, 1860.

„ sub-gen. *Rhypodes* Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 76, 1868.

„ sub-gen. *Nithecus* Horvath, Rev. d'Ent., ix, pp. 187 and 191, 1890.

Sub-gen. *Nysius* Stål, Enum., iv, p. 120, 1874.

„ „ Horvath, Rev. d'Ent., ix, pp. 187 and 191, 1890.

„ *Ortholomus*, *Macroparius* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 43, 1872.

„ *Anorthus* Horvath, Rev. d'Ent., ix, p. 191, 1890.

Type.—*N. zealandicus* Dall.

N. binotatus Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 138 (*Cymus*).

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

Damaraland—Otjituo, Windhuk (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R., Ongandjera (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 2. **Blissinae** Stål.

Gen. ISCHNODEMUS Fieb.

1836. Fieber, Weit. Beitr., p. 337.

1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., pp. 44 and 163.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 129 and 130.

Micropus Spinola, Ess. Hem., p. 218, 1840.

„ Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 24, 1857.

Blissus Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 122, 1865.

Type.—*I. sabuleti* Fall.

I. curticornis Stål.

S.A.M.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 131.

brevicornis Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 35, 1855 (*Micropus*).,, Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 123, 1865 (*Blissus*).*Hab.*—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Seiner).

I. linearis Stål.1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 35 (*Micropus*).1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., p. 124 (*Blissus*).*Hab.*—Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Seiner).Gen. *BLISSUS* Klug.

1845. Klug, Symb. Phys., v, pl. xliii, fig. 10.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 290.

1872. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 45.

1865. Stål (in part), Hem. Afr., ii, p. 122.

Type.—*B. hirtulus* Klug.*B. cornipes* n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. III, fig. 4.)

Body greyishly, finely pubescent and pilose; the head, the pronotum (except for the posterior margin and the basal part of the scutellum) punctuated, the narrow costal part of the corium feebly so; the head, the apex of the rostrum, the pronotum, the scutellum, the basal part of the clavus, the apical part and the apical margin of the corium, the abdomen above, the body beneath, the small spines at the apices of the tibiae and the claws of the tarsi blackish brown; the apex of the head, the ocelli, the posterior margin and the posterior lateral angles of the pronotum, the apex of the scutellum, the apical margins of the clavus, part of the inner apical margin of the corium, a basal part and an infusion across the veins near the middle of the membrane, the posterior margin of the prostethium and the coxae paler, more reddish brown; the antennae, the rostrum and the legs pale reddish or brownish yellow; the eyes red or testaceous; the corium and membrane dull, subopaque, whitish.

The head about as broad across the eyes as long, its apex slightly produced, upper surface slightly convex; first antennal joint incassate, short, just reaching the apex, second feebly clavate apically,

longer than the first, about as long as the fourth fusiform joint, third shorter than the second, slightly longer than the first; rostrum just reaching the posterior coxae, with the second joint longer than the first, first extending slightly beyond the base of the head, third and fourth subequal, slightly shorter than the first; pronotum about as long as broad, slightly depressed beyond the middle (where the punctuations are denser), with the anterior margin sinuate, the lateral margins slightly convex before the middle, rounded anteriorly, posterior lateral angles obtuse, and posterior margin broadly, slightly concave to the scutellum; scutellum broad, short, slightly depressed basally, its apical part subcarinate; apical margin of corium sinuate near the inner apical angle; membrane comparatively large, not reaching the abdominal apex; femora slightly incrassate, armed with long bristles on their inferior surfaces; anterior femora with a small blunt subapical spine below; tibiae with a crown of small spines at the apices; tarsi with the apical joint about as long as the two basal ones together.

Length, ♂ and ♀ about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth, ♂ and ♀ about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.); also
Transvaal—Johannesburg (A. Ross).

Sub-fam. 3. **Geocorinae** Stål.

Gen. **GEOCORIS** Fall.

1814. Fallen, Hem. disp., p. 10.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 143.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 133 and 134.

Salda Latreille, Regne. Anim., v, p. 198, 1829.

„ Spinola, Ess. Hem., p. 227, 1840.

Ophthalmicus Schilling (*pro parte*), Beitr. zur. Ent., i, p. 62, 1829.

„ Fieber, Eur. Hem., pp. 46 and 174, 1861.

Sub-gen. *Mallocoris* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 46, 1871.

Sub-gen. *Piocoris* Stål, *ibid.*, No. 7, p. 45, 1872.

Type.—*G. megacephalus* Rossi.

G. megacephalus Rossi.

S.A.M.

1832. Rossi, Faun. Etrusc., ii (*Cimex*).

1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 176 (*Ophthalmicus*).

1886. Puton, Cat., p. 23.

1888. Reuter, Rev. Syn., p. 188.

lapponicus Zetterstedt, Ins. Lapon., p. 266.

„ Fieber, Ent. Mon., p. 124, 1861.

„ Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 175, 1861.

albipennis Fallen, Hem., p. 70.

phaeopterus Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 136, 1837.

„ Fieber, Ent. Mon., p. 121, 1844 (*Ophthalmicus*).

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

var. *necopitanus* Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 68, 1913.

Hab.—Damaraland—Okahandja (Casper).

G. scutellaris Puton.

S.A.M.

1886. Puton, Hem. rec. en. Tunisie, p. 15 (in Expl. Sc. Tunis).

1886. Puton, Cat., p. 23.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Kambele, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

G. tenuatus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. II, fig. 7.)

The body flat, narrow and elongated, with the sides more or less parallel, greyishly pubescent, poorly above and more uniformly below; the anterior part and the posterior part of the pronotum behind the transverse, smooth, shining and impunctate callous spots (and with the exception of the narrow posterior margin), the scutellum, the clavus and corium along their line of suture, the part near, the inner apical angle and the apical part of the corium punctuated; the head, the antennae, the rostrum, the eyes and ocelli, the abdomen below, the coxae and the femora pale reddish brown; the fourth antennal joints, the apex of the head, the extreme apices of the femora, the tibiae and tarsi paler, more yellowish; the basal part of the head above and an obscure, abbreviated, longitudinal fascia on each side extending from the ocellus forwards, the apex of the rostrum, the anterior two-thirds of the pronotum, the scutellum, the pectoral regions, and the medial part of the abdomen below black; the posterior part of the pronotum, the apex of the scutellum, the clavus and corium, the posterior margin of the prostethium, the orifice of the odoriferous glands, the margin of the connexivum and the acetabula pale yellowish white; the abdomen above deep brown, and the membrane transparent hyaline.

The head broad, together with the eyes broader than the body, the apex rather prominent and projecting slightly; eyes large, oblique, projecting slightly backwards over the anterior pronotal angles; ocelli oblique, situated in depressions; first antennal joint the shortest, extending slightly beyond the apex, second joint longer than the first or third, slightly shorter, than fusiform fourth; rostrum extending to about the posterior coxae, with the first and second joints subequal, third slightly longer, and the fourth slightly shorter than the two former; pronotum slightly longer than the head, longer than broad, transverse, about as broad anteriorly as posteriorly, medially slightly depressed, with the anterior lateral angles rounded and the posterior lateral angles obtuse, not prominent, the posterior margin more or less straight; scutellum elongate, medially slightly elevated, subcarinate apically; hemelytra about as broad as the abdomen; clavus narrowed apically; membrane with four veins, not reaching the apex of the abdomen (σ); femora compressed, slightly incrassate, attenuated apically; posterior tarsi longer than anterior ones, with the first joint elongated, about as long as the two apical ones together.

Length of σ about 4 mm.

Breadth of σ acr. eyes about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Breadth of σ acr. pron. and abd. about 1 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 4. **Pachygronthinae** Stål.

Gen. **TERACRIUS** Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 317.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 146.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 138.

Type.—*T. namaquensis* Stål.

* *T. namaquensis* Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, *loc. cit.*, p. 317.

1865. Stål, *loc. cit.*, p. 146.

* The specimens, both $\sigma\sigma$ and ♀♀ , depart a little from Stål's description with respect to colour, and they vary from pale brownish ochraceous to dark blackish ochraceous, and only two dark spots are visible on the hemelytra, one at the apex of the corium and the other at about the middle of the apical margin. However, there can be no doubt that the specific description agrees with the specimens under observation.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.), Grootfontein (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Namakunde, Otjimbembe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

PARAPHLEGYAS n. gen.

Body elongate; head slightly convex, with the apex prominent, narrow and produced; antenniferous tubercles prominent; eyes large; ocelli far apart; the first antennal joints short, not reaching the apex of the head; rostrum comparatively short, with the first joint not reaching the base of the head; pronotum slightly convex; scutellum carinate or subcarinate, more or less equilateral; corium with the apical margin sinuate near the apex of the clavus; pectoral region convex; anterior legs inserted further forwards from the intermediate ones than the posterior ones are posteriorly; anterior femora moderately incrassate, dentate on their under surfaces; anterior tibiae slightly curved, dentately amplified; tarsi long, three-jointed. This genus is allied to *Teracrius* and *Phlegyas*.

Type.—*P. elegans* n. sp.

P. elegans n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. III, fig. 5.)

The body whitish pubescent on the head, the anterior half or two-thirds of the pronotum, the scutellum, and densely so on the under surface; punctuated on the head, the pronotum, the scutellum, the clavus and corium (with the exception of the medial parts), on the dorsal surface of the abdomen and laterally below; the base of the first antennal joint, the upper surface of the second, the head, the two apical joints of the rostrum, the pronotum, the scutellum, the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the body beneath, the femora, the apices of the dentate spines on the anterior femora, the subbasal and subapical annulations on the tibiae, the under surfaces of the anterior tibiae, the under-surfaces of the first tarsal joints and the two apical joints of the tarsi black; the apices of the first antennal joints, the under surfaces of the second, the third and fourth joints (sometimes the entire antenna dark), the two basal joints of the rostrum and the lateral parts of the last two joints of the abdomen above (in the ♂) pale brownish yellow to yellowish white; the clavus and corium, the connexivum above and below, the anterior part of the prosternum, the narrow posterior margin of the prostethium and the under surfaces of the posterior lateral angles, the posterior angles of the metastethia,

a subapical spot on the upper surfaces of the anterior femora, the apices of the posterior femora, the dentate spines on the anterior femora, the upper surfaces of the anterior tibiae, the posterior tibiae, and the upper surfaces of the first tarsal joints yellowish white; the membrane transparent hyaline.

The head about as long as broad across the eyes, with the antenniferous tubercles projecting outwards as prominent blunt spines; the second, third, and fourth antennal joints of about equal length, longer than the first; rostrum extending to between the anterior coxae; bucculae short, slightly elevated, projecting slightly forwards; the four rostral joints subequal (as far as can be seen in the carded specimens); pronotum about as broad as long, slightly declined posteriorly to the scutellum, slightly depressed laterally and medially at about the middle, coarsely punctuated posteriorly, impunctate anteriorly on an obscure spot on each side of the lateral margins, feebly convex anteriorly, the posterior lateral angles slightly tumid and not prominent; scutellum elevated basally and medially, subcarinate apically; hemelytra about as broad as the abdomen (σ), slightly narrower (φ); coria with the apices rounded; membrane with five veins, not reaching the abdominal apex; anterior femora moderately incrassate, fusiform, armed beneath with slender hairs and a row of dentate spines composed of three large ones and two to three smaller ones in between; anterior tibiae shorter than the femora, slightly curved, apically feebly dentately amplified; tarsi long, slightly shorter than the anterior and intermediate tibiae, basal joint about as long as the two apical ones together; posterior femora and tibiae longer than the anterior ones; apex of abdomen in σ more attenuated than in φ .

Length of σ $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., of φ 5 mm.

Breadth of σ acr. pron. about 1 mm., of φ about $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Breadth of σ acr. abd. about 1 mm., of φ about $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Namakunde (M. Exp.).

P. namakundensis n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. IV, fig. 2.)

The body dull yellowish or ochraceous, feebly whitishly pubescent on the head, the antero-lateral parts of the pronotum, and below; punctuated on the head, the pronotum, the scutellum, the clavus and

corium, the abdomen above and the body below; the inner surfaces of the first and second antennal joints, the anterior and antero-lateral parts of the head, the basal part and the under surface of the head, the apical joint of the rostrum, a large transverse spot on each side just before the middle of the pronotum, a medial basal spot and the basal angles of the scutellum, a lateral longitudinal fascia (also showing through the medial impunctate cell of the corium) and an interrupted medial fascia near the apex on the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the anterior part of the prosternum, the meso- and metasterna, an oblong spot on the prostethium above the acetabulum, the upper basal angle of the mesostethium, an obscure fascia on each side extending from the metastethium on to the abdomen, the coxae and trochanters (as far as can be seen in a carded specimen), the under surfaces and the apices of the dentate spines on the anterior femora, the lateral inner basal surfaces of the intermediate and posterior femora blackish brown to black; the extreme bases of the third and fourth antennal joints, the upper surface of the head, the eyes and ocelli, the third rostral joint, a broad transverse fascia across the two black spots and the posterior narrow margin on the pronotum, the lateral basal parts of the scutellum, a large spot on the prostethium above the acetabulum, a spot and the posterior margin on the mesostethium, a large spot on the metastethium, and the apices of the tarsi reddish brown to testaceous; the membrane transparent hyaline.

The head about as long as broad across the eyes, the apex prominently produced, the upper surface slightly convex; with the antenniferous tubercles prominent, bluntly produced; the first antennal joint the shortest, the second slightly longer than the third and fourth equal joints; rostrum extending very slightly beyond the anterior coxae, with the first three joints subequal and slightly shorter than the fourth; pronotum about as long as broad, with the antero-lateral margins slightly convex, medially transversely depressed, the posterior lateral angles tumid, subprominent; scutellum basally elevated, apically carinate; hemelytra slightly narrower than the abdomen, not reaching the abdominal apex (♀); coria with the costal margins feebly sinuate basally; anterior femora moderately incrassate and armed beneath with a row of three large dentate spines and two or three smaller ones in between; tarsi long.

Length of ♀ $5\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Breadth of ♀ about 1 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Namakunde (M. Exp.).

P. pallidus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. II, fig. 1.)

The body pale yellowish ; punctuated on the head, the pronotum (except for an impunctate area on each side before the middle), on the scutellum, the clavus and corium (except for the medial transparent impunctate part of the corium), on the dorsal surface of the abdomen and on the body beneath ; yellowishly pubescent, feebly above and densely below ; the inner surfaces of the first two joints of the antennae, the eyes, the lateral margins before the eyes, the basal parts around the ocelli, the under surface, the medial line and the apex of the rostrum, an obscure short longitudinal fascia on each side of the pronotum laterally, a lateral fascia and a shorter medial fascia on the apical half of the abdomen above, an obscure and interrupted fascia across the pectoral region, a narrow fascia on each side of the abdomen below, the sternum (as far as can be seen in carded specimen), the apices of the larger dentate spines on the anterior femora, the under surfaces of the anterior tibiae and the apices of the tarsi dark brown to black.

The head about as long as broad across the comparatively small eyes, with the apex prominently produced ; ocelli behind the level of the eyes ; antenniferous tubercles prominent, bluntly produced ; first antennal joint the shortest, the second the longest, slightly longer than the fourth and third subequal joints ; rostrum extending slightly beyond the anterior coxae, with the first three joints subequal and shorter than the last ; pronotum about as broad as long, somewhat flattened posteriorly, medially transversely depressed, with the antero-lateral margins convex and broad, posterior lateral angles obtuse ; scutellum carinate apically, transversely elevated basally ; clavus broader apically than basally, apical suture being more than half the length of the scutellum ; hemelytra about as broad as the abdomen, not reaching the apex (♀) ; anterior femora incrassate, fusiform, armed beneath with a row of dentate spines (as in previous two species) ; anterior tibiae markedly curved, dentally amplified apically.

Length, ♀ $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth, ♀ about $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Waterberg (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 5. **Aphaninae** Stål.

Div. MYODOCHARIA Stål.

Gen. PAROMIUS Fieb.

1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., pp. 46 and 170.

1872. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 51.

Stenocoris Rambur, Faun. Andal., p. 139, 1838.Type.—*P. leptopoides* Baerenspr.*P. attenuatus* Dall.

S.A.M.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, p. 579 (*Rhyparochromus*).1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 158 (*Plociomer*a).*paganus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 34, 1855 (*Rhyparochromus*).*Hab.*—Damaraland—Grootfontein, Otjituo, Waterberg (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Kambele Falls, Kunene R., Namakunde, Ondongua, Mafa (M. Exp.).

P. gracilis Ramb.

S.A.M.

1838. Rambur, Faun. Andal., p. 139 (*Stenocoris*).

1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 171.

1886. Puton, Cat., p. 25.

nabiformis Costa, Cim. regni. Neap. Cent., ii (*Pachymerus*).,, Baerensprung, Berl. Ent. Zeit., p. 331, pl. vi, fig. 3,
1859 (*Plociomerus*).*proximus* Dallas, List, ii, p. 579, 1852 (*Rhyparochromus*).,, Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 157, 1865 (*Plociomer*a).*natalensis* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 34, 1855 (*Rhyparochromus*).*nabizoides* Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 951, 1860 (*Plociomerus*).*Hab.*—Damaraland—Narebis (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Namakunde, Tamansu (M. Exp.).

MIGDILYBS n. gen.

Body subelongate; head about as long as the pronotum, slightly convex above and below, anteocular part about as long as the postocular part; eyes large; ocelli present; antenniferous tubercles prominent; antennae long, nearly as long as the body, with the first joint passing the apex of the head and the second the longest; rostrum

long, first joint not reaching the base of the head; pronotum constricted and transversely depressed near the middle, with the anterior part convex, the pronotal collar narrow, with the lateral margins carinate, posterior lateral angles prominent, produced, either acutely vertically upwards and slightly backwards, or bluntly upwards and backwards; scutellum foveate centrally; clavus elongate, with the apical suture longer than the scutellum, and corial suture longer than the apical margin of the corium; corium longer than the membrane; membrane with five veins, the outer one small; abdomen beneath medially longitudinally carinate (δ), rounded apically, with a small apical tubercle (δ); legs long; anterior femora feebly incrassate, spined or unspined subapically below; anterior tibiae feebly clavate apically; posterior tibiae longer than femora; tarsi long, with the basal joint considerably elongated.

This genus is intermediate between *Paromius* and *Pamera*.

Type.—*M. furcifer* n. sp.

M. furcifer n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. III, figs. 7, 7a.)

Forma typica.—The body dark reddish brown; the base of the head, the abdomen above, the outer surfaces and the apices of the posterior lateral angles, the acetabula, the posterior upper part of the prostethium, the orifice of the odoriferous glands, the posterior angle of the metastethium, the connexivum, the abdomen beneath and the coxae paler, more brownish; the apex of the head, the first and second antennal joints and the base of the fourth, the rostrum and the legs pale yellowish brown; the outer basal half and the margins of the clavus, the apex of the scutellum, the basal part and a large subapical spot on the corium, a large spot on the apex and a faint line near the tip of the corium on the membrane yellowish white.

The head, including the eyes, about as broad as the anterior part of the pronotum, slightly dilated behind the eyes, the upper surface impunctate, finely rugulose; first antennal joint a little shorter than the head, slightly incrassate, second slender, longest, feebly clavate apically, third a little longer than the first, fourth about as long as or slightly shorter than the second, slightly compressed near its apex; rostrum extending to between the intermediate coxae; the first joint slightly shorter than the second, third shorter than the first, the fourth the shortest; pronotum a little broader than long,

with the posterior part about as long as the anterior part, with the lateral margins carinate, with the surface (except for part of the anterior lobe) finely punctuated, the posterior lateral angles acutely prominent, produced vertically upwards and slightly backwards (Pl. III, fig. 7a); scutellum deeply foveate centrally, punctuated laterally and basally in the fovea; hemelytra broader than the abdomen, extending to the apex of the abdomen; clavus and corium longitudinally punctuated; pectoral region partly punctuated, partly finely rugulose; medial abdominal carina extending to about the apex of the fifth segment; a stiff bristle laterally on each side of the carina and near the apical margin of each abdominal segment (sometimes situated on a small callous area), another series laterally and apically on each segment; abdomen feebly pubescent ventrally, pilose dorsally on the apex; anterior femora feebly incrassate, armed on the under surface subapically with three small spines (δ); posterior tibiae armed on the under surfaces with a few "spine-like" bristles; basal joints of the tarsi more than twice as long as the two apical ones together.

Length of δ about 6 mm.

Breadth of δ about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—S.-W. Africa ?

* *M. furcifer* var. *capensis* nov.

S.A.M.

Body dark reddish brown, similar to *furcifer*, but the first and second antennal joints and the base of the fourth, the rostrum, the neck, the posterior part of the lateral carinate margins, and two spots on the posterior lobe of the pronotum, the outer basal part and the margins of the clavus, the basal part and a large subapical spot on the corium, a small spot at the base near the apex of the corium, and a spot at the apex of the membrane, the acetabula, the posterior narrow margin of the metastethium, some lateral small callous spots on the abdomen beneath, the coxae and legs are lighter, pale yellowish white; the posterior lateral angles less prominent and not so acutely produced; spines absent on the anterior femora.

Length of δ $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.

Breadth of δ $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

A Larval Stage.—The head, the third joint, and the apex of the

* The specimens agree so closely with *M. furcifer forma typica*, except for the spined anterior femora and the less acute posterior lateral angles, that they may be considered as a variation and not as a definite new species.

fourth antennal joint, the pronotum, the scutellum, the apical half of the vestigial hemelytra and the pectoral regions like the adult dark reddish brown; the antennae, a fine line on each side of the head extending from above each eye obliquely backwards to the base and becoming confluent and continuous on the pronotum and scutellum, the basal half of the vestigial hemelytra, two broad transverse fascia across the abdomen and the apex of the abdomen, the posterior apical angle of the metastethium, the acetabula and the legs similar to the adult pale yellowish white; three transverse fascia alternating with the yellowish white fasciae on the abdomen, above and below scarlet red; pronotum not yet constricted, but the carinate margins and the incipient posterior lateral angles visible.

Length of larval form about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth of larval form acr. pron. about 1 mm.

Breadth of larval form acr. abd. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Cape Province, Cape Town (R. W. E. Tucker).

Gen. PAMERA Say.

1831. Say (*pro parte*), New. Harm. Ind. Dec.

1859. Say, Compl. Writ., i, p. 332.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 144 and 147.

Plociomerus Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 255, 1843.

„ Fieber, Eur. Hem., pp. 45 and 171, 1861.

Sub-gen. *Diplonotus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 51, 1872.

„ „ Stål, Enum., iv, p. 152, 1874.

„ *Gyndes* Stål, *ibid.*, iv, p. 151, 1874.

„ „ Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, p. 314, note, 1862.

„ *Orthaea* Dallas, List, ii, pp. 532 and 580, 1852.

„ „ Stål, Enum., iv, p. 149, 1874.

Type.—*P. vineta* Say.

P. pullata n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. III, fig. 8.)

The body velvety black, feebly whitish pubescent on the head, the pronotum, the pectoral regions, and more densely on the abdomen below; the apex of the first antennal joint, the apex of the scutellum, the narrow margins of the clavus, the intramarginal part of the costal half, and a large subapical spot touching the costal margin on the

corium, a spot on the apex of the membrane, a spot and the faint basal part near the apex of the corium as well as the veins in part on the membrane, the bases of the anterior femora, the trochanters and the bases of the posterior femora whitish; the abdomen above and the coxae shining dark reddish brown; the ocelli red, and the alae milky white.

The head large, subglobular, with the antecular part longer than the postocular part, the surface rugulose, covered with scattered hairs; eyes large, protruding; first antennal joint short, slightly incrassate, extending slightly beyond the cephalic apex, the second longer than the first or the third, the third longer than the first, the fourth mutilated in the specimen; rostrum extending to the middle of the mesosternum, with the first joint about reaching the posterior margin of the eyes, but not the base of the head, the second joint subequal to the first, the third slightly shorter, the fourth still shorter; pronotum about as long as broad, with a distinct pronotal collar, with the anterior lobe subglobular and about as wide as the head across the eyes, with the posterior lobe shorter than the anterior one, the posterior lateral angles subprominent, obtusely rounded; scutellum slightly convex, subcarinate apically; hemelytra broader than the abdomen, not reaching the apex (♀); clavus and corium longitudinally punctuated, and pectoral regions feebly punctuated; abdomen ventrally medially feebly carinate, pilose ventrally and apically, with a long slender bristle laterally on each segment; anterior femora moderately incrassate, armed beneath with a large dentate spine and several smaller spines near their apices; anterior tibiae slightly amplified apically, and all the tibiae armed with spine-like short bristles below; tarsi long, with the basal joint more than twice the length of the two apical ones together.

Length of ♀ $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth of ♀ about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Ondongua (M. Exp.).

Div. RHYPAROCHROMARIA Stål.

Gen. POLYCRATES Stål.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, pp. 154 and 161.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 155 and 157.

Type.—*P. consutus* Germ.

P. consutus Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 139 (*Pachymerus*).

1874. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 161.

curvipes Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 34, 1855 (*Rhyparochromus*).

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo, Windhuk (M. Exp.).
Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Seiner).

DIV. APHANARIA Stål.

Gen. APHANUS L. de Castelnau.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Essai Hem., p. 35.

Pachymerus Lepelletier et Serville, Encycl., x, p. 322, 1825.

„ Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 57, 1872;
Lepelletier et Serville.

„ Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 159 and 160, 1874.

„ Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., iv, p. 221, 1885.

Rhyparochromus Fieber, Europ. Hem., pp. 50 and 193, 1861.

Beosus Fieber, T. C., pp. 51 and 196, 1861.

Sub-gen. *Microtomidens* Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., iv, p. 221, 1885.

„ *Phorcinus* Stål, Enum., iv, p. 160, 1874.

„ *Graptopeltus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 57, 1872.

„ „ Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., iv, p. 223, 1885.

„ *Liolobus* Reuter, *loc. cit.*, p. 224, 1885.

„ *Bleteogonus* Reuter, *loc. cit.*, p. 225, 1885.

„ *Xanthochilus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 57, 1872.

„ „ Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., iv, p. 227, 1885.

„ *Melandiscus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 57,
1872.

„ *Raglius* Stål, *loc. cit.*, 1872.

„ *Naphius* Stål, Enum., iv, p. 160, 1874.

„ *Elasmolomus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 58, 1872.

„ *Ragliodes* Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., iv, p. 229, 1885.

Type.—*A. pedestris* Panz.

A. apicalis Dall.

S.A.M.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, p. 562 (*Rhyparochromus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 165 (*Beosus*).

- turgidifemur* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 32, 1855 (*Rhy-
parochromus*).
nigromaculatus Stål, *loc. cit.*, p. 33, 1855.
Hab.—Namaqualand—Kubub, Gubub-Aar (Schultze).
 Damaraland—Narebis, Otjituo (M. Exp.), Otjiwarongo
 (J. Brown), Windhuk (Gentz), Otavi, Omaruru (Seewald).
 Ovamboland—Namakunde, Okualuthi (M. Exp.).

A. pedestris Panz.

S.A.M.

1791. Panzer, Faun. Germ., p. 92 (*Lygaeus*).
 1829. Schilling, Beitr., pl. v, fig. 7.
 1831. Hahn, Wanz. Ins., i, p. 62, fig. 38 (*Pachymerus*).
 1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 195 (*Rhyparochromus*).
bardanae Preyßler, Verz., p. 102, fig. 14, 1791.
alboacuminatus Goeze, Beytr., ii, p. 266, 1778.
 ,, Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., iv, p. 228, 1885 (*Pachymerus*).
apicaris Fourcroy, Ent. Par., p. 204, 1785.
cinereus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., p. 2184, 1788.
mundulus Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., p. 160, 1860 (*Rhyparochromus*).
insignis Boheman, Nya. Sver. Hem., p. 53, 1852.
mendicus Stål, Enum., iv, p. 161, 1874 (*Elasmolomus*).
caffer Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 33, 1855 (*Rhyparochromus*).
 ,, Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 166, 1865 (*Beosus*).
Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Purch., 1915).

Gen. DIEUCHES Dohrn.

1860. A. Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxi, p. 160.
 1872. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 58.
 1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 159 and 161.
 1885. Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., iv, p. 220.
Beosus Bergroth, Rev. d'Ent., xii, p. 202, 1893.
Ischnotarsus (pro parte) Fieber, Europ. Hem., pp. 50 and 191,
 1861.
Methocus Scott, Hem. from Japan in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., iv,
 p. 433, 1874.

Type.—*D. syriacus* Dohrn.*D. armipes* Fabr.

S.A.M.

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 164.
 1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 231 (*Lygaeus*).

1868. Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 79 (*Beosus*).

1886. Puton, Cat., p. 29.

1888. Reuter, Rev. Syn., p. 208.

albostrigatus Fabricius, S. Rhyng., p. 229, 1803.

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 168, 1865.

Ragusae Puton, Cat., 1886, p. 29, 1875.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (E. Köchig).

Ovamboland—Namakunde, Ondongua (M. Exp.), Omaramba (Eriksson).

D. herero Bredd.

S.A.M.

1913. (Breddin) Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 70.

var. *fuscus* (Breddin), *loc. cit.*, p. 70, 1913.

var. *picus* (Breddin) Schumacher, *loc. cit.*, p. 71, 1913.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjimbingwe (Schultze).

var. *fuscus* Bredd.

S.A.M.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (M. Exp.); also

Small Namaqualand—Steinkopf (Schultze).

Cape Province—Prieska, Cape Town.

var. *picus* Bredd.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gobabis (Beetz).

Gen. LETHAEUS Dall.

1852. Dallas, List, ii, pp. 532 and 557.

1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., pp. 50 and 193.

1872. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 59.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 164.

Coptoneurus Puton, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 141, 1869.

Mimicus Douglas and Scott, Ent. Month. Mag., v, p. 65, 1868.

Type.—*L. africanus* Dall.

L. tartareus Stål.

S.A.M.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., ii, p. 174.

africanus Dallas (*pro parte*), List, ii, p. 557.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

L. termitarum (Bredd.).

1913. Breddin (Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 72).

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Tehow).

Gen. *NEOLETHÆUS* Dist.

1909. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), iii, p. 340.

1910. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., Append., v, p. 79.

Type.—*N. typicus* Dist.

N. aethiopicus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. IV, fig. 1.)

The body reddish brown to chocolate brown; shining on the head, the anterior part of the pronotum and the under surfaces; darker on the head, the apex of the second, the basal half of the third and the fourth joint of the antenna, the anterior and impunctate part on the pronotum, some irregular patches on the clavus and corium, especially medially near the inner apical angle on the latter, on the under surfaces of the body, the spines on the anterior femora, the spines, tubercular elevations and under surfaces of the two posterior femora; punctuated medially on the head between the eyes and obliquely laterally, on the extreme anterior part, the lateral and posterior half of the pronotum, on the scutellum, the clavus and corium, the under surface of the head and the pectoral regions; the apex of the third antennal joint, the posterior lateral angles and three spots (sometimes obscure) on the posterior margin of the pronotum (one medially and one on each side near the posterior angles), two obscure spots on the scutellum, three spots on the clavus, some small callous spots on the veins, and some irregular spots on the corium, the basal half of the expanded costal margin and the narrow apical part of the costal margin albescent; the narrow anterior margin, the lateral expanded margins, and the slightly carinate medial line on the pronotum, the carina on the scutellum, the levigate lines on the clavus and corium (especially along the sutures and margins of these), the apices of the femora and often the tibiae and tarsi pallid, yellowish white; the membrane bronzy.

The head triangular, about as broad across the eyes as long, with the apex rather prominent, the basal and anterior part impunctate, with the lateral parts in front of the eyes feebly yellowish pubescent,

with a long slender hair on each side at about the anterior level of the eyes; the first antennal joint slightly incrassate, extending beyond the cephalic apex, armed basally with two short bristles, with a single prominent one apically, the second joint the longest, the third slightly shorter than the second, longer than the fourth, the fourth about equal to the first; rostrum extending a little beyond the posterior coxae, with the first joint reaching the base of the head, slightly shorter than the second and third subequal joints, the fourth the shortest; pronotum subquadrate, longer than broad, with its lateral margins slightly expanded and more or less obliquely straight, with the surface coarsely punctuated posteriorly behind the slightly elevated anterior part, with a bristle on each side on the anterior margin near the anterior angles; scutellum slightly depressed centrally, slightly carinate apically; hemelytra broader than the abdomen, just reaching the apex; costal region basally slightly expanded, impunctate; membrane with four veins, the outer three transversely connected as in *Lethaeus*; abdomen underneath finely rugulose, with some ventral and apical bristles; femora incrassate, the posterior ones more so; anterior femora armed with long spine-like bristles and four small apical spines; posterior ones spinose, granular (owing to small blunt elevations); anterior tibiae spinose laterally and below, and posterior ones spinose like those of the *Cydninae*.

Length of ♂ 6–6½ mm., of ♀ 6½–7 mm.

Breadth of ♂ acr. pron. 2 mm., ♀ 2 mm.

Breadth of ♂ acr. abd. about 2¼ mm., ♀ about 2½ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa, Namakunde (M. Exp.); also
Transvaal—Acornhoek (M. Exp.).

FAM. PYRRHOCORIDAE Stål.

Sub-fam. Pyrrhocorinae Stål.

Gen. PROBERGROTHIUS Kirk.

1904. Kirkaldy, Entomologist, p. 280.

Odontopus L. de Castelnau, Ess. Hem., p. 137, 1832.

„ Stål, Enum., i, pp. 102 and 109, 1870.

„ Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. ii, p. 108, 1903.

Type.—*P. sexpunctatus* de Castelnau.

P. sexpunctatus de Castelnau.

S.A.M.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Ess. Hem., p. 37, pl. liii, fig. 5 (*Odontopus*).

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 271.

1849. Guerin in Lefebvre, Voy. en. Abyss. Ins., p. 341.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 6 (*Odontopus*).*Hab.*—Damaraland—Damaraland (M. Exp.), Tsumeb (Köchig).

Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. *DERMATINUS* Stål.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 260.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 12.

1870. Stål, Enum., i, pp. 103 and 114.

Type.—*D. limbifer* Stål.*D. limbifer* Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 36.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 12.

Hab.—Ovamboland (Eriksson).*D. tartareus* Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 36.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 12.

truncatipennis Fallen, Rev. d'Ent., x, p. 8, 1891 (*Pyrrhocoris*).

,, Bergroth, Rev. d'Ent., xi, p. 262, 1892.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjiwarongo (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Namakunde (M. Exp.), Omaramba (Eriksson).

Winged ♀♀: Pl. III, fig. 6.

S.A.M.

The two female specimens in our collection agree in details with our determined apterous specimens of *D. tartareus* Stål, except for the fact that they are winged. As in the winged forms of other apterous *Pyrrhocoridae* the corium is definitely separated from the clavus and the apical margin passes insensibly into the membrane. The membrane just reaches the apex of the abdomen and the venation is reticulate like that of the winged forms of *Scantius forsteri* Fabr., and characterised by fairly large basal cells.

Length of winged ♀ 7–8 mm.

Breadth of winged ♀ acr. pron. $2\frac{1}{3}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth of winged ♀ acr. abd. 3–3½ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Otjimbumbé, Kunene R. (M. Exp.); also Transvaal—Florida (M. Exp.).

Gen. ADERRHIS Bergr.

1906. Bergroth, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 50, No. 7, p. 199.

Type.—*A. pulla* Bergr.

A. pulla Bergr.

S.A.M.

(Pl. IV, figs. 3, 3a, and 3b.)

1906. Bergroth, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 50, No. 7, p. 200.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson); also Natal—Durban.

Both specimens are males. This species probably has an extended distribution, for Bergroth first described it from the island of Pemba, East Africa.

Gen. SCANTIUS Stål.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 10.

1870. Stål, Enum., i, pp. 103 and 116.

Type.—*S. forsteri* Fabr.

S. forsteri Fabr.

S.A.M.

1781. Fabricius, Spec. Ins., ii, p. 368.

1787. Fabricius, Mant. Ins., ii, p. 302.

1788. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, iv, p. 2177 (*Cimex*).

1848. Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., vii, p. 102, fig. 871 (*Pyrrhocoris*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 10.

1888. Reuter, Rev. Syn., p. 216.

clavimanus Fabricius, Spec. Ins., ii, p. 368.

„ Fabricius, Mant. Ins., ii, p. 302, 1787 (*Cimex*).

„ Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 231, 1803 (*Lygaeus*).

„ Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., viii, p. 102, fig. 871, 1848 (*Pyrrhocoris*).

deustus Thunberg, Nov. Ins. sp., ii, p. 58, 1784.

„ Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, iv, p. 2168, 1788 (*Cimex*).

„ Thunberg, Hem. Rostr., cap. iv, p. 3, 1822 (*Lygaeus*).

centralis Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 952, 1860 (*Dermatinus*).

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa, Namakunde (M. Exp.), Omaramba (Eriksson).

Gen. *DYSDERCUS* Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 272.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 13.

1870. Stål, Enum., i, pp. 103 and 117.

Astemma L. de Castelnau, Ess. Hem., p. 37, 1832.Sub-gen. *Piezodora* Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 953, 1860.

,, ,, Stål, Enum., i, p. 117, 1870.

Type.—*D. cingulatus* Fab.*D. superstitiosus* Fabr.

S.A.M.

1775. Fabricius, Syst. Ent., p. 719.

1778. Goeze, Ent. Beytr., ii, p. 256.

1781. Fabricius, Spec. Ins., p. 364.

1787. Fabricius, Mant. Ins., ii, p. 299.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 221 (*Lygaeus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 15.

albicallus Schaum, Peters' Reis. Moss. Ins., p. 45, 1862.*koenigii* Wolff, Ic. Cim., i, p. 28, 1800 (*Lygaeus*).*nigrofasciatus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 36, 1855.

,, Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 14, 1865.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas (M. Exp.), Grootfontein-Namutoni (Seewald).

Ovamboland—Okavango R., Omaramba (Eriksson).

FAM. **TINGIDIDAE** Stål.Sub-fam. **Tingitinae** Stål.DIV. **SERENTHIARIA** Stål.**MAFA** n. gen.

Body narrow, elongated; head large, with its apex slightly produced beyond the bases of the antennae, with a blunt outwardly directed spine behind each antenna and each eye, with the base moderately thickened, with a curved groove on each side extending from this collar-like thickening to the base of the antenna; eyes slightly sunk in the head; ocelli absent; antennae long, pilose, with the first and second joints short and incrassate, with the third joint

the longest ; buccal laminae elevated, punctuated laterally, contiguous apically in front of the head ; rostrum comparatively short ; pronotum with the lateral margins amplified and areolated, its posterior part acutely produced, covering the scutellum completely, with the anterior margin deeply concave and the anterior lateral angles acute, the surface distinctly punctuated (except for an impunctate callous area anteriorly on each side), longitudinally tricarinate, with the medial carina prominent anteriorly and posteriorly along its entire length, and the lateral carinae obsolete anteriorly ; hemelytra areolated, long, with parallel sides, broader than the abdomen, projecting slightly over and laterally under it, extending considerably beyond its apex ; costal margin slightly amplified ; costal and subcostal areas not so well defined as the discoidal area ; pectoral region turgid, punctuated laterally on the prostethium ; pro- and mesosterna sulcated ; anterior legs further removed from the intermediate ones than the posterior ones ; femora slightly longer than the tibiae ; tarsi with the first joint much shorter than the second.

This genus is allied to *Lullius*.

Type.—*M. lanceolata* n. sp.

M. lanceolata n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. IV, fig. 4.)

The head, the eyes, the apical part of the rostrum, the anterior part of the pronotum, the pectoral regions, and the abdomen black ; the antennae and the legs golden yellow ; the fourth antennal joint, the rostrum, the anterior margin of the pronotum, the posterior margin of the prostethium, the coxae, the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi deeper, more brownish yellow ; the buccal laminae, the lateral amplified margins, the anterior part of the medial carina and the posterior carinae on the pronotum, the hemelytra, the anterior margin of the prostethium, and the narrow apical upper part of the metastethium lemon or sulphur yellow ; the posterior part of the pronotum and the discoidal areas slightly darker, more greenish. The upper surface of the head feebly punctuated ; antennae about half as long as the body, the first and second joints subglobular, of equal length, the third the longest, and the fourth slightly more than half the length of the third ; rostrum strap-like up to the third joint, extending to between the anterior coxae, with the first and second subequal joints each about as long as the third and fourth subequal joints together ; pronotum slightly convex medially, depressed anteriorly on each

side of the medial carina; areolae on the hemelytra pit-like, dense basally, medially and laterally on the costal, the subcostal, and discoidal areas, more reticulate and coarser apically; hemelytra attenuated and bluntly pointed apically, projecting considerably beyond the abdomen; discoidal area about as wide as the costal and subcostal areas together; alae opalescent, vitreous, projecting beyond the abdominal apex; lateral pectoral and lateral basal abdominal regions silvery pubescent; genital segment, the apex of the abdomen and the legs finely pilose; surface of the abdomen beneath shining and very finely rugulose; intermediate femora and tibiae slightly shorter than the anterior and posterior ones.

Length of ♂ and ♀ to tip of hemelytra 3-3.5 mm.

Breadth of ♂ and ♀ about 0.5 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa (M. Exp.).

Div. TINGIDARIA Stål.

Gen. MONANTHIA Lep. et Serv.

1825. Lepelletier et Serville, Encycl. Meth., x, p. 653.

1874. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 3, p. 58.

Type.—*M. echii* Schranck.

M. mitrata Dist.

S.A.M.

1905. Distant, Tr. S. Afr. Ph. Soc., xiv, p. 433, pl. viii, fig. 14.

Hab.—Damaraland—Omaruru (J. Brown).

FAM. HENICOCEPHALIDAE Stål.

Gen. HENICOCEPHALUS Westwd.

1837. Westwood, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 22.

1889. Bergroth, Rev. d'Ent., viii, p. 319.

Systelloderus Blanchard, Gay, Hist. d'Chile, vii, p. 224, 1852.

Oncylocotis Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., xii, p. 44, 1855.

Enicocephalus Stål, Rio Hem., i, p. 81, 1858.

Dicephalus Kirby, Cat. Ceyl. Hem., p. 117, 1891; Linn. S. Zool., xxiv.

Henschiella Horvath, Rev. d'Ent., vii, p. 169, 1888.

Hymenodectes, *Hymenocoris* Uhler, Maryland Acad. Sc., 1892.

Type.—*H. flavicollis* Westwd.

H. nasutus Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 44.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 166.

Hab.—Damaraland—Omaruru (Seewald).

Ovamboland—Kambele Falls and Otjimbumbe, Kunene R.
(M. Exp.).

FAM. **HYDROMETRIDAE** Stål.

Sub-fam. **Hydrometrinae**.

Gen. **HYDROMETRA** Latr.

1797. Latreille, Prec. des Caract. gen. des. ins., p. 86.

1824. Curtis, Brit. Ent., i, p. 32.

1825. Lepelletier et Serville, Encycl. Meth., x, p. 265.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Essai, p. 22.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 166.

1879. Bergroth, Hem. Argent., p. 181.

Limnobates Burmeister, Handb., ii, p. 210, 1835.

„ Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 103, 1861.

„ Douglas and Scott, Brit. Hem., p. 575, 1865.

„ J. Sahlberg, Not. Faun. Fl. Fenn., xiv, p. 269, 1875.

Type.—*H. stagnorum* Linn.

H. ambulator Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., xii, p. 45.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 166.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa, Ondongua, Otjimbumbe, Kunene R.,
Ukualuthi (M. Exp.).

FAM. **GERRIDAE** (Kirk.) Amy. et Serv.

(=Sub-fam. **Gerrinae** Bianchi.)

DIV. **GERRINARIA** Bianchi.

Gen. **GERRIS** Fabr.

1794. Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 188.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 414.

Hydrometra Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 256, 1803.

Hydrometra Fieber, Hem., pp. 33 and 106, 1861.

„ J. Sahlberg, Not. Faun. Fl. Fenn., xiv, p. 248, 1875.

Aquarius Schellenberg, Land. u. Wasserw., p. 25, 1800.

Sub-gen. *Tenagonus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., x, p. 263, 1865.

„ „ Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 168, 1865.

„ *Limnometra* Mayr, Reis. Nov. Hem., p. 174, 1866.

„ *Limnogonus* Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 132, 1868.

„ *Limnotrechus*, *Limnoporos* and *Hygrotrechus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., pp. 396 and 397, 1868.

„ *Lamprotrechus* Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xxv, p. 40, 1882.

Type.—*G. lacustris* Linn.

G. swakopensis Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 318.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 169 (*Tenagonus*).

Hab.—Namaqualand—Besondermaid (Schultze).

Damaraland—Swakop (after Stål), Waterberg-Otanjande (Seewald).

Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

FAM. REDUVIIDAE Stål.

Sub-fam. 1. **Holoptilinae** Stål.

Gen. HOLOPTILUS Lepel. et Serv.

1825. Lepelletier et Serville, Encycl. Meth., x, p. 280.

1832. Lap., Ess. Hem., pp. 7 and 50.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 320.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 45.

1874. Stål, Enum. Hem., iv, p. 5.

Lasiocera Lap., Ess. Hem., p. 47, 1832.

Type.—*H. ursus* Lepel. et Serv.

H. vulpes Stål.

S.A.M.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 46.

1874. Westwood, Thesaurus Ent., p. 193, pl. xxxvi, fig. 6.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. S. Brown).

Damaraland—Windhuk (Techow Heller).

Sub-fam. 2. **Emesinae** Amy. et Serv.

Gen. TINNA Dohrn.

1860. A. Dohrn, Linn. Ent., xiv, pp. 213 and 245.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, pp. 163 and 164.

1874. Stål, Enum. Hem., iv, pp. 93 and 95.

Type.—*T. gracilis* Stål.

T. serratifemora n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. IV, figs. 5 and 5a.)

Apterous; the body narrow and elongated; the head, meso- and metathorax, the scutellum, the irregular blotches on the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the superior surfaces of the anterior femora, the anterior tibiae, the anterior part and spine on the prostethium, the meso- and metastethium, the meso- and metasterna (as far as can be seen in the carded specimens), the lateral spots to the abdominal margin and connexivum at the apices of the segments, the subapical part of the abdomen, an obscure lateral fascia on each side of the abdomen abbreviated anteriorly, and the subapical parts of the intermediate and posterior femora dark brown; the antennae (first joints), the under surface of the head, the rostrum, the apices of the spines on the head and femora, the anterior part of the mesostethium, the four tubercular elevations on the mesothorax, the apex of the scutellum, the two posterior coxae, and the intermediate and posterior legs lighter; pronotum, prostethium, prosternum, some lateral patches, the small tubercles and an obscure medial line on the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the spines on the under surface of the head, the anterior coxae, trochanters, the under surfaces and apices of the anterior femora, the bases of the anterior tibiae, the anterior claw-like tarsi, the spines on the anterior trochanters and femora, the abdomen beneath, the lateral spots on the margin of the abdomen and connexivum occupying the basal parts of the segments, the apex of the abdomen, the apices of the two posterior femora, and the bases of the tibiae yellowish white.

The head large, globular, with a medial transverse depression between the eyes, with the postocular globular part slightly longer than the anteocular part, the anterior lateral part armed on each side at the base of the rostrum with three spines (one directed forwards, a larger one directed downwards, and a very small one near the eye),

the under surface below the eyes armed with four stout spines (between which the rostrum passes); rostrum three-jointed, with the apical joint about as long as the basal and longer than the second; pronotum constricted behind the middle, with the posterior lobe globular and narrower than the head; prostethium with a stout spine anteriorly on each side; mesothorax with the anterior part narrow, with a faint medial sulcation, with the lateral margins carinate, with the medial part elevated, and with four tubercular elevations on it; scutellum small, medially carinate; abdomen with the basal part narrower than the head, the lateral margins reflected upwards, with a tubercle medially on the apical margin of each segment dorsally, with the dorsal, lateral, and ventral surfaces rugulose; anterior coxae elongated; anterior femora incrassate, armed beneath with more or less two rows of spines; anterior trochanter armed with a spine; anterior tibiae armed with spines apically; anterior tarsi claw-like (anterior tibia and tarsus together about as long as anterior femur); posterior femora long, slightly dilated apically; posterior tibiae longer than the femora; tarsi three-jointed, with the basal joint the longest.

Length about 6 mm.

Max. breadth about 1 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 3. *Stenopodinae* Stål.

Gen. ONCOCEPHALUS Klug.

1830. Klug, *Symb. Phys.*, ii.

1861. Fieber, *Eur. Hem.*, pp. 42 and 151.

1865. Stål, *Hem. Afr.*, iii, p. 155; sub-gen. *Baebius*, p. 154, *loc. cit.*

1883. Reuter, *Monogr. Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn.*, xii, p. 675.

Spilaloniis Stål, *Enum. Hem.*, ii, p. 123, 1872.

Type.—*O. notatus* Klug.

O. annulipes Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, *Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh.*, p. 44.

1865. Stål, *Hem. Afr.*, iii, p. 158.

1882. Reuter, *Monogr.*, p. 34, pl. i, fig. 18.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (E. Köchig).

O. clavipes n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. IV, fig. 6.)

The head, the antennae, the apex of the second rostral joint, the disc of the posterior pronotal lobe and five longitudinal fasciae (the extreme lateral ones obscure) extending from posterior lobe on to the anterior lobe and abbreviated anteriorly, the scutellum, the prostethium, the meso- and metastethium, the apical region of the abdomen on the ventral surface, some longitudinal fasciae or spots on the superior surfaces of the anterior femora, the apices of all the femora, a medial annulation on the posterior femora, the bases and apices as well as a medial annulation on all the tibiae black; the clavus, the medial inner part of the corium, an obscure transverse fascia extending from the middle of corium to the costal margin but not reaching it, the membrane and the dorsal surface of the abdomen infuscated; the bases of the antennae, the basal half of the rostrum, the anterior pronotal lobe, the broad lateral margin and the narrow posterior margin on each side of the posterior pronotal lobe, the upper lateral margin and the upper basal part of the prostethium, a narrow outer basal margin of the clavus, the broad costal and apical regions of the corium, the prosternal sulcation, the meso- and metasterna, the ventral surface of the abdomen, the connexivum, the coxae, the bases and under surfaces of the anterior femora, the two posterior femora, and all the tibiae yellowish white; the posterior lateral angles of the pronotum, the costal and subcostal veins of the coria, and the margins of the abdomen and connexivum reddish yellow or orange; the basal and outer apical margins of the membrane and the narrow fasciae along its veins whitish; the apices of the anterior tibiae and the tarsi testaceous.

The head with the antecular part cylindrical and slightly longer than the postocular part, with two spines between the bases of the antennae and a spine behind each antenniferous tubercle, with some tubercles carrying bristles laterally behind the eyes and some smaller ones on the antecular region; eyes large; ocelli on a postocular elevation; the antennae pilose, the first joint slightly incrassate, shorter than the head, extending beyond the apex, second about one and two-thirds the length of the first, the rest mutilated in specimen; rostrum with the first joint subequal to the second; pronotum constricted at about the middle, with the anterior part narrower than the head with the eyes; anterior pronotal lobe sulcated medially from about the middle to a medium pit-like depression on the trans-

verse constriction, with the anterior margin sinuate and crenulate, the anterior angles tubercularly prominent, the lateral margins straight and crenulate, surface obscurely granular; posterior pronotal lobe granular, slightly foveate on each side near the slightly prominent somewhat recurved posterior lateral angles; prostethium prominently bituberculate anteriorly; prosternal sulcation with a row of small bristle-carrying tubercles on each side; scutellum elevated, with its apex horizontally produced into a spine; apical part of clavus and the medial parts of the coria transversely rugulose; hemelytra slightly narrower than the abdomen; metasternum and the abdomen below medially carinate (carina on abdomen extending to about the apex of the fifth abdominal segment); connexivum narrow basally, broader apically, deeply incised at its apex; anterior trochanters granularly tuberculate; anterior femora incrassate, longitudinally ridged below, the ridges being armed with alternating blunt spines and bristle-carrying tubercles; anterior tibiae about as long as the femora, longitudinally pilose.

Length, 12–13 mm.

Breadth acr. pron. about 3 mm.

Breadth acr. abd. about 3–3.6 mm.

Hab.—Great Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. S. Brown).

Little Namaqualand—Upington (M. Exp.), Zak R. (Wilson).

Gen. BAEBIUS Stål.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 154.

Type.—*B. caffer* Stål.

B. caffer Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 44 (*Stenopoda*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 155.

1882. Reuter, Monogr. in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 15, pl. i, fig. 3.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein, Tsumeb, Windhuk (M. Exp.).

B. denticulatus Stål.

S.A.M.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 87.

1882. Reuter, Monogr. in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 13, pl. i, fig. 2.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Sub-fam. 4. **Salyavatinae** Stål.

TRITAVUS n. gen.

Apterous; body subelongate, with hard integument; head subglobular, with the anterior end distinctly produced into a raised, blunt, spine-like projection between the antenniferous tubercles, with the antecular part shorter than the postocular part, transversely impressed behind the eyes; ocelli absent; antennae four-jointed, with the first joint slightly incrassate, extending considerably beyond the apex of the head, with the second the longest; rostrum short, stout, three-jointed, with the first joint much longer than the two apical ones together, but not reaching the base of the head, with the second dilated; pro-, meso- and metanota well defined; pronotum globular; scutellum absent (unless the medial ridge on the mesonotum represents it); hemelytra absent; abdomen composed of six distinct segments (excluding genital segment), medially dorsally carinate on the first segment, ventrally basally subcarinate (♀), medially ventrally carinate (♂); prosternum sulcated; metasternum globularly elevated, produced posteriorly into two small tubercles; legs well developed; the coxae powerful, more or less globular, the anterior ones being the most powerful, with their inferior and lateral surfaces often raised into a tubercle; femora incrassate, the anterior ones being more so; anterior and intermediate tibiae with spongy fossae; posterior femora, tibiae and tarsi longer than anterior ones; anterior tarsi two-jointed; posterior tarsi three-jointed, with the apical joint about as long as the two basal ones together.

♂ slightly smaller than ♀, with the abdomen ventrally longitudinally carinate.

♀ larger, with the abdomen more distended and ventrally only basally subcarinate, with the genitalia (Pl. V, fig. 7a) composed of two lateral plates, a dorsal plate, with the genital orifice and its attendant structures in the form of a longitudinal basal slit and a transverse median aperture.

Eggs (Pl. V, fig. 7b) hard, subglobular, operculated, with a slight depression on each side near the subtriangular opening; shell chitinous, feebly ornamented with a mosaic pattern; operculum plug-like, non-chitinous, foam-like.

This genus is related to *Lisarda*. It shows either primitive or highly modified characters, probably as a result of its mode of life. The insects were found under stones by Mr. R. F. Lawrence, and are most likely predatory in habits. The maturity of the specimens was established

on dissection by the presence of numerous eggs in the body-cavity of a female.

Type.—*T. saxatilis* n. sp.

T. saxatilis n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. V, figs. 7, 7a, and 7b.)

The body feebly yellowish pubescent, yellowish earthy brown above, with the under surfaces and the legs paler, more ochraceous; the apex of the second antennal joint, the eyes, the posterior part of the head behind the anterior margin of the eyes, the under surface of the head, the medial cruciform pattern, and the postero-lateral part on the pronotum, three finger-like radiating callous fasciae on each side of the medial ridge and the lateral margins on the mesonotum, two medial longitudinal fasciae and the lateral margins on the metanotum, the medial basal part and the carina, a broad medial longitudinal interrupted fascia, a small oblique fascia on each side at the bases of the segments and the segmental sutures on the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the apical angles of the segments on the connexivum, the anterior, posterior margin, and the sulcation on the prosternum, a broad lateral fascia on each side of the pectoral and abdominal regions below (sometimes interrupted on the abdomen), the posterior margin and tubercles on the metasternum, a medial, ventral, longitudinal line on the abdomen, the male genital segment, two annulations (one near the middle and the other subapical) on the femora, the bases and apices of the tibiae, and the apices of the tarsal joints deep brown to black.

The head slightly longer than broad, more or less globular; antennae with the first joint as long as or slightly shorter than the third, the second considerably longer than the others, and the fourth slightly shorter than the first; rostrum touching the prosternum, not reaching the anterior coxae, with the first joint about twice as long as the second and third subequal ones together; the globular pronotum slightly shorter than the head, about as broad as the head is long, with the anterior angles tubercularly prominent, and with a prominent tubercle medially posteriorly; mesonotum basally depressed, longitudinally subcarinate, with the posterior lateral angles tubercularly prominent; metanotum much broader than long, with a medial subcarinate ridge; abdomen above with the sutures feebly crenulated, and with a small pore basally on each side of the first segment in both sexes; femora armed with bristles on the under

surfaces; anterior tibiae slightly compressed, dilated apically, their spongy fossae being larger than the intermediate ones; apical margin of the last abdominal segment above truncated in ♀, rounded in the ♂; antennae, rostrum, medial ventral surface of the abdomen, the coxae, and the legs pilose; eggs dark reddish brown, resembling seeds.

Length of ♂ 11–12 mm., ♀ 13½–14 mm.

Breadth of ♂ 4–4¼ mm., ♀ 5–5½ mm.

Egg about 1 mm. in diameter.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.), Ongandjera (M. Exp.).

ARANEASTER n. gen.

Apterous; body subelongate, with hard integument, granular, with small tubercles (carrying minute bristles); head with the antecular part slightly longer than the postocular dilated part, with a transverse impression behind the eyes, with the surface tubercularly granular, with a small spine in front of each antenniferous tubercle, and two small upright spines medially between the antenniferous tubercles; eyes lateral; ocelli absent; antennae with the first joint incrassate and extending beyond the apex of the head, with the second the longest; rostrum short, stout, three-jointed, with the first joint longer than the others, not reaching the base of the head; thorax distinctly divided into pro-, meso- and metanota, the posterior lateral angles of each acutely prominent; scutellum and hemelytra absent; abdomen with seven distinct segments (excluding genital segment), with the apical angles of the segments angularly produced; prosternum broadly sulcated; metasternum globularly elevated, slightly depressed posteriorly; mesostethium with a pore near the posterior margin; coxae powerful, the anterior ones being armed near their bases with a well-developed downwardly directed nodular structure, and the posterior ones fairly wide apart; femora slightly incrassate, with the posterior ones slightly more so, with the intermediate and posterior ones armed beneath apically with dentate spines; anterior and intermediate tibiae feebly dilated apically, without spongy fossae; posterior tibiae armed beneath with two rows of slender bristles; tarsi two-jointed, with the apical joint considerably longer than the basal one; posterior legs longer than anterior ones; genital segment (♀) (Pl. VI, fig. 1a*) subterminal, in the form of a short downwardly directed tubular structure with a circular aperture.

* In Pl. VI, fig. 1a is upside down, the top being ventral and the bottom dorsal.

This genus seems to be an isolated one, and differs from other members of the *Salyavatinae* by the presence of two joints to all the tarsi. As only a single female specimen is at hand, and the general characters agree with those of the *Salyavatinae*, I assign it to this sub-family. This insect was also found under stones in company with *T. saxatilis*, to which it bears a strong resemblance.

Type.—*A. granulosus* n. sp.

A. granulosus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VI, figs. 1, 1a, and 1b.)

The body granular, with a shagreen appearance, deep dark or earthy brown above; the first antennal joints, the disc of the pronotum, the lateral intramarginal parts of the meso- and metanota, some obscure large spots on each side on the abdomen above, the bases of the apical angles on the segments on the connexivum and the legs, especially the anterior ones, with an orange tinge; the second, third, and fourth antennal joints, the eyes, the rostrum, a large lateral spot on each side and the posterior part of the pronotum, two medial abbreviated fasciae, a lateral fascia on each side anastomosing posteriorly and a spot on each side near the posterior angles on the mesonotum, the medial part and a spot on each side near the posterior angles on the metanotum, an obscure medial spot at the base of the second abdominal segment above, some medial infusions on the posterior half of the abdomen above, three longitudinal rows of eye-like spots (surrounded by a pale margin), two series on the segmental sutures, and one series on the segments on each side of the abdomen above, a spot on the margin near the apical angle of each segment on the connexivum, a spot on the prostethium, the meso- and metastethia in part, two rows of eye-like spots on each side, and a medial row of larger spots on the abdomen below, the prosternum, an antero-lateral spot and a lateral spot on the coxae, a spot on the superior basal parts and a broad annulation beyond the middle on the femora, the subbasal annulation and the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi dark brown to black; the medial part and the posterior lateral angles on the pronotum, two basal fasciae, the basal parts of the lateral margins and the posterior angles on the mesonotum and metanotum, the apical angles of the segments on the connexivum, a callous spot medially near the apical margin of the second abdominal segment above, the prostethium in part, the acetabula, the anterior part of the prosternum, the meso- and metasterna, the medial ventral part of the abdomen below, the genital pore, the coxae, trochanters, femora, and tibiae pale yellowish white.

The head slightly longer than broad, with the interocular space slightly raised into four tubercular elevations; antennae with the first joint the shortest, slightly shorter than the fourth, with the second slightly longer than the third; rostrum touching the prosternum, not reaching the anterior coxae, with the first joint longer than the two apical ones together, and the second slightly longer than the third; pronotum about as long as the head, slightly broader than long, with the medial part slightly convex and raised into two tubercular elevations near the middle and one posteriorly and medially, with the anterior lateral angles tubercularly prominent, and the lateral margins straight; posterior lateral angles of the meso- and metanota angularly produced; abdomen with a small pore basally on each side on the first dorsal segment, with the lateral parts reflected upwards and slightly over the dorsal surfaces, with the apical angles of the segments acutely angular; prosternum with the anterior angles prominent; anterior coxae armed with a downwardly directed nodular structure (Pl. VI, fig. 1*b*); femora and tibiae tubercular; tibiae pilose apically; anterior tibiae feebly dilated apically, with no spongy fossae.

Length of ♀ about 11 mm.

Breadth of ♀ acr. pron. about 2 mm.

Breadth of ♀ acr. abd. 4 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 5. **Acanthaspidinae** Stal.

TRIBE REDUVIINI Jeannel.

Gen. GNISTUS Stål.

1874. Stål, Enum. Hem., iv, pp. 65 and 71.

Neovarus Distant, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., x, p. 46, 1911.

Type.—*G. fuscoirroratus* Stål.

G. luteipennis Dist.

S.A.M.

1911. Distant, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., x, p. 46 (*Neovarus*).

Hab.—S.-W. Africa—(Locality ?) (Dr. Knobel).

Gen. REDUVIUS Lam.

1801. Lamarck, Syst., p. 294.

1802. Latreille, Hist. Nat., iii, p. 249.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., ii, p. 234.

1840. Spinola, Essai Hem., p. 120.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 337.

1892. Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xix, No. 15, p. 3.

Opsicoetus Klug, Symb. Phys., ii, fol. e, 1830.

„ Stål, Enum. Hem., iv, p. 66, 1874.

Holotrichius (part) Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., viii, p. 38, 1848.

Opinus (part) Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 40, 1855.

Varus (part) Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 141, 1865.

Oplistopus Jakowleff, Troudy. Ent. Ross., viii, p. 79, 1875.

Type.—*R. personatus* Linn.

R. bitumineus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. IV, fig. 7.)

Body, antennae and legs pilose; the head, prothorax and prosternum shining; the scutellum, hemelytra and body beneath oleaceous; the head, eyes, antennae, prothorax, scutellum, the coria, the veins of the membrane, two fasciae (one along the exterior vein of the exterior membranal cell, the other parallel to it and more exteriorly), and a subapical blotch towards the exterior margin of the membrane, the lateral pectoral regions and a broad fascia on each side of the abdomen piceous; the antenniferous tubercles, a spot on the fovea near each lateral posterior angle on the posterior margin of the pronotum, an obscure basal spot on the clavus and the corium, a subapical fascia on the corium, the rostrum, the sternum, the coxae, the superior surfaces of the legs, the connexivum, and the apex of the abdomen brownish ochraceous; the under surfaces of the legs, the short medial ventral abdominal carina extending to about the apex of the second abdominal segment, the disc of the abdomen and the basal half of the dorsal surface a little lighter (the apical part of the clavus, the contiguous part of the corium, the areola, an area in the middle cell of the corium are clear but show the yellowish dorsal surface of the abdomen); the membrane infuscated (the basal spot at the apex of the corium and a fascia between the two dark fasciae not infuscated); alae opalescent hyaline; the abdomen ochraceous dorsally on its basal half, castaneous towards the apex.

The head with the anterior elongated part projecting forward, narrower than basal part, with the medial part grooved to the slight tubercular elevation between the antenniferous tubercles; eyes large;

ocelli on a convex basal part; antennae with the first joint incrassate and just reaching the apex, the second less incrassate and more than twice as long as the first, with the third and fourth slender and about equally long; rostrum with the second joint only slightly longer than the first; pronotum constricted before the middle, deeply sulcated on the anterior part, the sulcation being continuous with a broad median depression on the posterior part (bounded by ridges), with the lateral margins pilose, the posterior lateral angles tubercularly rounded, with the surface of the posterior lobe rugulose and the posterior margin convex to the scutellum; scutellum triangular, with its apex raised into a blunt spine, with the central triangularly raised area transversely rugulose, with its margins carinate and pilose; corium with the veins prominent and pilose along costal margin; prosternum deeply sulcate; metasternum and basal part of abdomen below medially carinate; abdomen below finely rugulose and pilose; legs extremely pilose; anterior femora slightly incrassate; anterior and intermediate tibiae with spongy fossae.

♂ with the abdominal carina extending to the apex of the fifth ventral segment and with the apex rounded; ♀ with the apex pointed.

This species is allied to *labeculatus* Dist.

Length, 13–15 mm.

Breadth, 3–4 mm.

Hab.—Great Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. S. Brown).

Damaraland—Nuragas (M. Exp.), Ojtiwarongo (J. S. Brown).

R. fusciceps Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 218.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 140 (*Opsicoetus*).

1892. Reuter in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xix, No. 15, p. 20.

Hab.—Damaraland—Swakop R. (after Stål).

R. nigricephalus n. sp.

(Pl. V, fig. 1.)

Body elongate, pilose; the head with the downwardly directed apical part dark brown; the disc and very large eyes black; the posterior cervical region brownish yellow; the ocelli yellow or castaneous; the pronotum and pectoral regions shining; the pronotum, the scutellum, the basal part and costal regions of the coria, the pectoral regions, the abdomen and legs golden to reddish yellow; the antennae (often with the first joints blackish brown), the rostrum,

the central triangular disc and lateral margins of the scutellum, and the metastethium brownish yellow; the apex of the third and the base of the fourth antennal joints, the articulations of the femora and tibiae, the apices of the tibiae and tarsi, and the claws deeper, reddish yellow; the connexivum and the basal half of the abdomen above ochraceous; the apical half of the abdomen and (sometimes) irregular patches on the lateral regions of the abdomen beneath (especially towards the apex) piceous; the membrane infuscated, with a purplish tinge, with the basal margins near the apex of the corium whitish (much of the dark colour is due to the dark colour of the apical half of the abdomen shining through); alae opalescent hyaline; posterior part of pronotum, scutellum and coria feebly punctate.

The head with a medial transverse impression, with the posterior part globular and elevated and about as large as one of the eyes, darkly pilose between the eyes and ocelli; eyes nearly contiguous on the under surface; antenniferous tubercles prominent; antennae slender, pilose, with the first joint incrassate and just reaching the cephalic apex, the second thinner, twice or more than twice as long as the first, with the third shorter and the fourth a little longer than the first; rostrum thick, with the second joint longer than the first; pronotum constricted before the middle, with a longitudinal sulcation extending to near the base, with the anterior part in the form of two convex and globular areas, with the anterior margin slightly sinuate, the anterior angles rounded, the lateral margins sinuate, with the posterior margin of the posterior lobe convex to the scutellum, and the posterior lateral angles not prominent, rounded; scutellum triangular, with its central triangular part slightly raised and ridged laterally, with its sides pilose; coria with the costal margins slightly sinuate, with the veins and the costal region pilose, with their apices extending to near the apex of the abdomen; membrane extending beyond the abdomen; abdomen with a medial carina below; two anterior pairs of femora slightly incrassate; posterior tibiae longer than the femora; anterior tibiae slightly dilated apically, with short oval spongy fossae; tarsi three-jointed, the apical joint the longest.

Length, 9.5–11 mm., average 10 mm.

Breadth, 2.5–3 mm.

Hab.—Great Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown), Asab, Gibeon (J. Brown).

Damaraland—Usakos (M. Exp.).

Bushmanland and Cape Province—Prince Albert.

R. obscuricollis Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 318 (*Holotrichius*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 140 (*Opsicoetus*).

1892. Reuter in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xix, No. 15, p. 19.

Hab.—Damaraland—Swakop R. (after Stål).

R. rasipodus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. V, fig. 2.)

Body, antennae, and legs pilose; the head, the rostrum, the first joints of the antennae, the pronotum, the basal part of the scutellum, the basal part of the suture between the clavus and the corium, two spots near the middle and inner apical part of the corium, and the lateral pectoral regions brown to testaceous; the second, third, and fourth joints of the antennae, the extreme posterior margin of the pronotum, including the posterior lateral angles, the apical part and spine of the scutellum, the basal part of the clavus, the narrow costal margins of the coria, the superior surfaces of the legs, the articulations between the trochanters and femora and femora and tibiae, the apices of the tibiae, the apices and the claws of the tarsi, the sternum and the coxae of all the legs lighter, reddish or brownish yellow; the corium, membrane and the acetabula below brownish or yellowish white; the abdomen and the connexivum ochraceous; the large eyes, the interocular space, the ocelli, and an obscure lateral abdominal fascia (especially towards the apex) piceous; the apex of the abdomen brownish yellow.

The head elongated, with the antecular part prominent and nearly as thick as the postocular part, with a prominent raised sulcated tubercle between and projecting beyond the antenniferous tubercles, transversely sulcated behind the eyes; antennae with the first incrassate joint reaching the apex of the head, with the second about twice as long as the first, and the rest tapering, slender, about as long as the first and second together; rostrum with the second joint about twice as long as the first; pronotum longer than the head, constricted before the middle, with a medial anterior sulcation extending beyond the transverse constriction into a broad depression; anterior pronotal lobe prominent, in the form of two convex areas, with the anterior margin slightly sinuate and the anterior lateral angles tubercularly prominent; posterior lobe rugulose, pilose

laterally, with the posterior angles rounded; scutellum slightly raised, with its central triangular rugulose area ridged laterally, carinate apically, with the apex in the form of an upwardly directed spine; hemelytra with the costal margins slightly sinuate, with the clavus, the contiguous corial cell, and the cell external to this clear or membranous, with the costal veins pilose; corium with the apex not reaching the apex of the abdomen; membrane large, extending beyond the abdomen; prosternum sulcated; meso- and metastethia transversely rugulose; metasternum medially carinate; abdomen with a medial carina, with the under surface and apex pilose; legs pilose; anterior femora slightly incrassate, with a row of dense short spines beneath; intermediate femora finely spinose beneath; two pairs of anterior tibiae with spongy fossae, densely spinose below; anterior spongy fossa about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the tibia; tarsi with the apical joint the longest.

Length of ♂ about 17 mm.

Breadth of ♂ acr. pron. 3.5 mm.

Breadth of ♂ acr. abd. 4 mm.

Hab.—S.-W. Africa (coll. Dr. Knobel).

R. tarsatus Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 131.

1892. Reuter in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xix, No. 15, p. 10.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gobabis (Dr. Knobel), Otjiwarongo (M. Exp.), Okahandja (Dinter), Otjosondu (Casper), Tsumeb (M. Exp. and Köchig), Waterberg (Kolbitz), Windhuk (M. Exp., Techow), Windhuk-Okahandja (Faupel).

Gen. HOLOTRICHIUS Burm.

1835. Burmeister, Handb., ii, p. 247.

1861. Fieber, Europ. Hem., pp. 42 and 156.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 123.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 66 and 77.

1892. Reuter, Monogr. in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xix, No. 15, p. 3.

Oreada Mulsant et Mayet, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon., p. 292, 1868.

„ Mulsant et Rey, Pun. de Fr. Reduv., p. 49, 1893.

? *Lochus*, Douglas and Scott, Ent. Month. Mag., v, p. 138.

Type.—*H. tenebrosus* Burm.

H. farinator Reut.

1892. Reuter, Monogr. Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xix, No. 15, p. 17, pl. i, fig. 10.

Hab.—"Damaraland."

Gen. *EDOCLA* Stål.

1859. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., xvi, p. 189.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 65 and 76.

Type.—*E. bisbispignata* Stål.

E. bisbispignata Stål.

S.A.M.

1859. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., xvi, p. 189.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 129 (*Acanthaspis*).

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. S. Brown).

Damaraland—Narebis (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Kambebe Falls, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

E. schultzei Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 79.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kubub-Aar (Schultze).

Damaraland—Windhuk (Schultze).

E. limbata Horv.

S.A.M.

1914. Horvath, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., xii, p. 111.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjiwarongo (J. Brown), Windhuk (after Horvath).

E. vittipennis Stål.

S.A.M.

1859. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 189 (*Acanthaspis*).

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

Damaraland—Gamis, Otjikoto-Dinab (M. Exp.), Otjiwarongo (J. Brown).

Ovamboland—Kambebe Falls, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

E. quadrimaculata Reut.

1881. Reuter, ad Cognit. Reduv. mund. antiqui, p. 62 in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii.

Hab.—Namaqualand?—"Namaquas," after Reuter).

Gen. TRICHEDOCLA Jeannel.

1914. Jeannel, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 176.

Type.—*T. pilosula* Dist.*T. quadrisignata* Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 39.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 130 (*Acanthaspis*).1892. *Acanthaspis reuteri* Horvath, Termész. Füzet., xv, p. 265.1896. *Edocla quadrisignata* Lethierry and Severin, Cat. Hem. Heter., iii, p. 102.1909. *Acanthaspis reuterianus* Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent., xli, p. 388.

1909. „ „ Schouteden, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., liii, p. 422.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.), Otjiwarongo (J. Brown).

Ovamboland—Namakunde (M. Exp.).

Gen. ACANTHASPIS Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 336.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, pp. 122 and 126.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 65.

Platymeris (part) Burmeister, Handb., ii, p. 233, 1835.*Tetroxia* Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 334, 1843.*Mardania* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 189, 1859.Sub-gen. *Plynus* Stål, Enum., iv, p. 71, 1874.Type.—*A. flavoraria* Hahn.*A. (Tetroxia) obscura* Stål.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 39.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 130.

Hab.—Damaraland—Okahandja (Casper).

Gen. PHONERGATES Stål.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 261.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, pp. 122 and 137.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 65 and 70.

Sub-gen. *Clophophora* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 261, 1853.

„ „ Stål, Enum., iv, p. 70, 1874.

Type.—*P. bicoloripes* Stål.

P. (Clopophora) basilicus Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 40 (*Clopophora*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 137.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

P. concoloripes Reut.

1881. Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 54.

Hab.—Damaraland (Reut.).

Gen. PLATYMERIS L. de Castelnau.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Essai, p. 80.

1835. Burmeister (*pro parte*), Handb., ii, pp. 221 and 223.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, pp. 121 and 123.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 65 and 70.

Platymerus Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 333, 1843.

Psyttala Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 187, 1859.

Sub-gen. *Psyttala* Stål, Enum., iv, p. 70, 1874.

Type.—*P. biguttata* Linn.

P. guttatipennis Stål.

1859. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 188.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 125.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk - Waterberg (Kolbitz), Salem
(Schultze).

P. rhadamanthus Gerst.

S.A.M.

1873. Gerstaecker, Decken's Reisen, iii, 2, p. 419, pl. xvii, fig. 8.

1878. Distant, syn. *P. confusa*, Ent. Month. Mag., xv, p. 100.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otavi (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 6. **Piratinae** Stal.

Gen. ECTOMOCORIS Mayr.

1865. Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xv, p. 438.

1866. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 251.

1872. Stål, *ibid.*, p. 46.

Eumerus Klug, Symb., ii, 1830.

„ Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 56 and 61, 1874.

Peirates Serville, Ann. Sc. Nat., xxiii, p. 215, 1831.

Pirates Burmeister (*pro parte*), Handb., ii, p. 239, 1835.

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 116, 1865.

Rasahus Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 325, 1843.

Macrosandalus Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 251, 1866

Sphodrocoris Stål, *ibid.*

Sub-gen. *Callisphodrus* Stål, *ibid.*

„ „ Stål, Enum., iv, p. 62, 1874.

Type.—*E. quadriguttatus* Fabr.

E. (Eumerus) dichrous Stål.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 116 (*Pirates*).

Hab.—S.-W. Africa (Lübbert).

E. (Eumerus) flavipennis Reut.

1881. Reuter, ad. Cognit. Reduv., etc., in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii,
p. 47.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Techow).

E. quadrimaculatus Serv.

S.A.M.

1831. Serville, Ann. Sc. Nat., xiii, p. 217 (*Peirates*).

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 324.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 118 (*Pirates*).

triguttatus Erichson, Prei v., p. 11, 1842; Stett. Ent. Zeit., xx,
p. 85, 1859 (*Peirates*).

trifenstratus Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 38, 1855 (*Pirates*).

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa (M. Exp.).

E. quadrimaculatus var. *macroquadrimaculatus* nov. S.A.M.

Large, black and blackly pilose; two large oblong spots on the hemelytra (one medially and obliquely on the corium and bordering on the clavus, the other subtransversely at the base of the membrane) ochraceous; the apical two-thirds of the clavus, a narrow area surrounding the costal and basal sides of the anterior ochraceous spot, the intervening space between the two ochraceous spots, a narrow fascia traversing the posterior spot and the basal part of the membrane beyond velvety black; the apex of the membrane lighter; a medial line on the rostrum, the apex of the rostrum, the tarsi, especially the

hairs and the claws, testaceous; the spongy fossae on the anterior and intermediate tibiae dilute orange.

Length of ♂ to apex of membrane 19–20 mm.

Breadth of ♂ about 5–5.5 mm.

This variety differs essentially from *E. quadrimaculatus* Serv. by its larger size, the larger spots on the hemelytra, the yellow colour of the spots and the black narrow fascia traversing the posterior spot.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gobabis (Dr. Knobel); also
Smithfield, O.F.S. (coll. Kannemeyer).

Gen. PIRATES Serv.

1831. Serville, Ann. Sc. Nat., xxii, p. 215.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Essai, pp. 6, 9, and 78.

1835. Burmeister (part), Handb., ii, pp. 222 and 239.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 324.

1866. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 250.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 56.

Sub-gen. *Fusius* Stål, Stett. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, p. 458, 1862.

Sub-gen. *Microsandalus*, *Brachysandalus*, *Cleptocoris* Stål, Oefv. Vet.
Ak. Förh., pp. 250 and 251, 1866.

Sub-gen. *Spilodermus* Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 122, 1868.

Lestomerus Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 322, 1843.

Type.—*P. hybridus* Scop.

P. (Cleptocoris) lugubris Stål.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 318.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 118.

1881. Reuter in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 43.

1910. Schouteden, Sjöstedt's Kilim.-Meru. Exp., xii, p. 147.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein-Namutoni (Seewald).

Sub-fam. 7. **Ectrichodiinae** Stal.

Gen. ETRICHODIA Lepel. et Serv.

1825. Lepelletier et Serville (*pro parte*), Encycl., x, p. 279.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 105.

Physorrhynchus Amyot et Serville, Hist. Nat. Ins. Hem., p. 342,
1843.

Loricerus Hahn, Wanz. Ins., i, pl. v, fig. 20, 1831.

Type.—*E. crux* Thb.

E. crux Thb.

S.A.M.

1783. Thunberg, Nov. Ins. sp., ii, p. 35.

1788. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, iv, p. 2145 (*Cimex*).1822. Thunberg, Hem. Rostr., cap. iii, p. 5 (*Reduvius*).1831. Hahn, Wanz. Ins., i, p. 30, fig. 20 (*Loricerus*).1835. Burmeister, Handb., ii, p. 238 (*Ectrichotes*).

1840. Blanchard, Hist. Ins., iii, p. 105.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 106.

*cruciatu*s Lepelletier et Serville, Encycl., x, p. 279, 1825 (*Reduvius*).*Hab.*—Damaraland—Gobabis (Dr. Knobel), N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson).

Ovamboland (Eriksson).

Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Lübbert).

Gen. GLYMMATOPHORA Stål.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., x, p. 261.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 50.

1914. Horvath, Ann. Mus. Hung., xii, p. 127.

Type.—*G. submetallica* Stål.*G. erythrodera* Schaum.

S.A.M.

1853. Schaum, Ber. Ak. Berl., p. 358.

1862. Schaum, Peters' Reis. Moss. Ins., p. 46.

signoreti Bolivar, Ann. Sos., esp. Hist. Nat., viii, p. 143, 1879.*nigripes* Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 34, 1881.*Hab.*—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.), Tsumeb (Köchig).*G. eques* Bredd.

S.A.M.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 75.

Hab.—Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Lübbert).Damaraland—Grootfontein (M. Exp.), Otjosonda (Casper),
Tsumeb (Köchig).

Ovamboland (Eriksson).

G. natalensis Stål.1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 40 (*Physoorrhynchus*).1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 107 (*Ectrichodia*).

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 50.

G. natalensis n. var. *femoralis* Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 75.

Hab.—Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Lindt).

G. schoutedeni Horv.

S.A.M.

1914. Horvath, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., xii, p. 129.

splendens Schouteden, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., l, p. 24, 1906 (nec Distant).

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Miss Wilman).

G. submetallica Stål.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 39.

Hab.—Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Lübbert).

Damaraland—Okahandja (Peters), Outjo (Langheld), Windhuk (Techow).

G. venustiterga n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. V, fig. 3.)

Apterous ♀; the head, the antennae, the posterior lateral margins of the pronotum, the rostrum, the prostethium, the meso- and metasthia, the prosternum, the meso- and metasterna, the acetabula and the coxae testaceous; the bases of the first antennal joints, the pronotum, the femora and the tibiae red; the trochanters, the bases of the femora and the tarsi pale yellowish red; the eyes, the scutellum and metanotum black; the abdomen above with a bluish-green metallic lustre; the abdomen beneath dark testaceous with a bluish lustre.

The head about as long as the pronotum, more or less globular at the ocular region, smooth and shining, with the interocular space broad and posterior part below the eyes slightly convexly rounded; ocelli absent; antennae pilose, with the first joint slightly incrassate, shorter than the head, extending beyond the apex, second joint about $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the first, the third about $\frac{1}{3}$ shorter than the first, and the fourth a little more than half as long as the third; rostrum with the first and second joints subequal, with the second dilated and the third short; pronotum trapezoidal, shining, constricted beyond the middle; the anterior part slightly narrower than the

posterior part, convex, with slightly convex carinate lateral margins, with the anterior margin feebly sinuate, with a faint medial sulcation, abbreviated anteriorly, prominent posteriorly, ending in a darkly coloured depression on the transverse constriction; posterior lobe slightly convex to scutellum, slightly foveate on each side, transversely rugulose laterally near the posterior angles; scutellum small, with a central depression, with two lateral papillae (representing the mucrones); abdomen with the two first dorsal sutures crenulate, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth slightly crenulate, with intramarginal crenulated sutures, shining below, the sutures crenulate and the lateral regions rugulose; connexivum with the upwardly reflected surfaces vermicelliformly rugulose; prosternum sulcated; metastethium obliquely and mesosternum transversely rugulose; anterior coxae without tubercles posteriorly; anterior femora incrassate; anterior and intermediate tibiae with spongy fossae.

Length about 12 mm.

Breadth acr. pron. 2 mm.

Breadth acr. abd. 4 mm.

Hab.—N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson).

Gen. CLEPTRIA Stål.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 261.

1859. Stål. *ibid.*, pp. 176 and 182.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, pp. 101 and 109.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 46 and 53.

Type.—*C. limbata* Thb.

C. erotica Bredd.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 77.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Techow).

Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Minner).

C. oculata Stål.

S.A.M.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 109.

1881. Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 37.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

Damaraland—Gobabis (Dr. Knobel), Sandfontein (Miss Wilman).

Sub-fam. 8. **Harpactorinae** Am. et Serv.

Div. 1. RHAPHIDOSOMARIA (after Distant).

Tribe 1. RHAPHIDOSOMINI Jeannel.

Gen. RHAPHIDOSOMA Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 392.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, pp. 54 and 97.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 14 and 42.

Limnobates Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 122, 1837 (nec Burmeister).

Type.—*R. major*. Germ. (R. Burmeister, Am. et Serv.).

R. ambulator Stål. S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 45.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 98.

carinatum Stål, *ibid.*, p. 45 (♀).

Hab.—Damaraland—Sandfontein (S. Gillman), Otjitungo (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

R. circumvagans Stål. S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 45.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 98.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas, Otjitungo, Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Nomtele (M. Exp.).

R. linea Reut.

1881. Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 29.

Hab.—Ovamboland (after Reuter).

R. pallida Reut.

1881. Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 30.

Hab.—Damaraland (after Reuter).

Gen. LOPODYTES Stål.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 263.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, pp. 54 and 97.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 14 and 42.

Type.—*L. grassator* Stål.

L. grassator Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 45.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 97.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Nomtele (M. Exp.).

L. spiniger Reut.

1881. Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 28.

Hab.—Ovamboland (after Reuter).

DIV. 2. HARPACTORARIA (after Distant); or

TRIBE 2. HARPACTORINI Jeannel.

Gen. HARPACTOR L. de Castelnau.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Essai Cl. Syst. Hem., p. 8.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 364.

1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., pp. 42 and 152.

Reduvius Fabricius (part), Syst. Ent., p. 729, 1775.

,, Fabr., Syst. Rhyng., p. 266, 1803.

,, Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 75, 1865.

Sub-gen. *Zostus*, *Hypertolmus*, *Diphymus*, *Chirillus*, *Lamphrius*,
Harpiscus Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 37–39, 1874.Sub-gen. *Oncanchenius* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 6, p. 46, 1872.Sub-gen. *Rhnicoris* Kolenati, Bul. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mos., xxix,
p. 460, 1856.Sub-gen. *Rhynocoris* Hahn, Wanz. Ins., ii, p. 20, 1834.Sub-gen. *Dinocleptes*, *Agrioclopius* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh.,
pp. 284 and 285, 1866.Sub-gen. *Aprepolestes* Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 111, 1868.Sub-gen. *Coranidens* Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 296, 1881.Type.—*H. iracundus* Poda.*H. otjimbubensis* n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. V, fig. 4.)

The head, the pronotum, the corium, the prostethium, the lateral parts of the pectoral region, the sternum, the medial part, the lateral margins and the apex of the abdomen and the legs pilose; the head, the eyes, the bases of the first antennal joints, the second, third, and

fourth antennal joints, the apex of the rostrum, a narrow fascia behind each eye, the anterior lobe of the pronotum, two broad curved longitudinal fasciae on the posterior pronotal lobe, the scutellum, a transverse fascia or spots across the prostethium above the anterior coxae, the meso- and metastethia, the anterior parts of the meso- and metasterna, the superior surfaces of the two posterior coxae, a triangular spot on the marginal and basal part of each segment on the connexivum, a longitudinal fascia laterally on each side of the abdomen beneath, four or five oblong transverse fasciae on the ventral abdominal segments on each side of the medial line, a spot on each side of the genital segment (also the extreme apex in ♀), the apices of the femora, the bases and apices of the tibiae and the tarsi black; the first joints of the antennae, the second rostral joint, the ocelli, the medial area on the posterior pronotal lobe, the hemelytra, the femora and tibiae reddish brown or sienna brown; a medial spot between the ocelli, one on each side behind the eyes on the under surface, the anterior pronotal angles, an obscure narrow marginal fascia on each side of the anterior pronotal lobe, the broad medial fascia and the apex of the scutellum, the basal parts of the coria and the fasciae to the acetabula yellowish or eburneous; two curved fasciae on the anterior pronotal lobe, the lateral margins, the posterior lateral angles, and an obscure spot to the posterior margin of the posterior pronotal lobe, the under surface of the head, the first joint of the rostrum, the prostethium, the prosternum, the coxae, the trochanters, the basal under surfaces of the anterior femora and the apical segment of the ♂ yellow; the medial part of the mesosternum, the metasternum, the abdomen beneath and the connexivum dull ochraceous.

The head about as long as the pronotum, with the antecular region shorter than the postocular, transversely impressed behind the eyes, with the interocular and postocular parts slightly raised, shining; antenniferous tubercles prominent; antennae with the first joint longer than the head, with the second and third equal, about half as long as the first, and the fourth very slightly longer than the first; rostrum long, with the first joint about as long as the antecular part of the head, and the second longer than the first; pronotum with the transverse constriction antemedial, with the anterior lobe medially sulcated and slightly transversely grooved, with a distinct tubercle on each side, with the anterior margin sinuate and the anterior lateral angles tubercularly prominent, with the posterior lobe rugulose, distinctly foveate laterally near the prominent and rounded posterior

lateral angles; scutellum triangular, centrally foveate, with the apex spatulately dilated; corium rugulose, pilose along its veins, the apical margin sinuate and the vein delimiting the membrane thick; membrane rugulose, extending beyond the abdomen; prosternum sulcated; a Y-shaped carina; on mesosternum and between the intermediate coxae; abdomen slightly truncated; anterior femora slightly incrassate; anterior tibiae longer than femora and trochanters together; anterior tarsi longer than posterior ones, with the basal joint the shortest.

Length of ♂ $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm., ♀ 12.6 mm.

Breadth of ♂ acr. pron. 3 mm., ♀ 3.5 mm.

Breadth of ♂ acr. abd. 3.6 mm., ♀ 4 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Onoolonga, Otjimbumbe, Kunene R.
(M. Exp.).

H. pilipectus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. V, fig. 5.)

The body and legs pilose; the head above, the pronotum, the medial longitudinal slightly carinate region of the scutellum, the coria, the posterior basal part of the prostethium, the meso- and metastethia and the lateral parts of the abdomen beneath covered with a yellowish-white pubescence; a medial posterior spot on the anterior pronotal lobe, the lateral margins of the posterior pronotal lobe, the anterior parts of the prostethium, an oblique fascia extending from the posterior lateral angles across the prostethium to its anterior region, some parts of the meso- and metastethia, the meso- and metasterna, and the coxae with a dense snow-white pubescence; the first antennal joints, the bases of the second, the anterior lateral parts of the head, the upper surface and under surface and a posterior post-ocular fascia on the head, the first rostral joint, the lateral parts of the second joint, the apices of the anterior pronotal angles, the lateral carinate margins and the partially smooth tubercular elevations on the anterior pronotal lobe, the posterior lateral angles of the posterior pronotal lobe, the medial longitudinal carina and apex of the scutellum, the prostethium, the prosternal sulcation, the acetabula, the Y-shaped carina on the mesosternum, the posterior part of the metasternum, the abdomen beneath, the connexivum, the under surfaces of the femora, the tibiae and the tarsi yellowish white (the anterior pronotal tubercles and the obscure subbasal annulation to the tibiae lighter in colour); the bases and apices of the first antennal joints, the apices of the second, a fascia on the anterior lateral region, a fascia on

each side of the head dorsally, the eyes, a broad lateral fascia on each side behind the eyes, a medial line on the rostrum, the apex of the rostrum, the medial pronotal sulcation, the apices of the two posterior tubercles on the anterior lobe, the intermarginal anterior and lateral margins of the anterior lobe, the scutellum, the clavus and the contiguous part of the corium, the membrane, a longitudinal fascia on the upper part of the prostethium, the anterior margins of the meso- and metastethia, two spots on each side of the prosternal sulcation, the mesosternum, an anterior narrow margin on the metasternum, an obscure lateral fascia on each side of the abdomen, the spots on the connexivum occupying the basal parts of the segments, the inferior surfaces of the coxae, the posterior surfaces of the trochanters and the femora, the bases and apices of the tibiae and the tarsi dark brown to black; the posterior pronotal lobe, the coria, the meso- and metastethia yellowish brown.

The head slightly shorter than the pronotum, with the antecular part shorter than the postocular part; antennae with the first joint longer than the head and extending beyond the apex, with the second much shorter, with the third about one and a half times as long as the second and the fourth about as long as the second; rostrum with the first joint about as long as the antecular part and the second considerably longer; pronotum constricted medially, with the anterior lobe medially sulcated and the surface raised into four tubercular elevations, the posterior pair being more prominent, with the anterior angles prominently tubercular and the lateral margins slightly carinate, with the posterior lobe slightly foveate near the rounded posterior lateral angles; scutellum triangular, foveate basally and laterally, with the apex slightly directed upwards; membrane extending beyond the abdomen; connexivum reflected upwards; anterior tibiae about as long as the femora; posterior tibiae longer than the femora.

Length of ♂ 10–10.5 mm.

Breadth of ♂ acr. pron. 3 mm.

Breadth of ♂ acr. abd. about 3 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Kunene R., Nomtele (M. Exp.); also
Cape Colony—Cape Town.

H. (Harpiscus) rapax Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 41 (*Harpactor*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 87 (*Reduvius*).

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 39 (*Harpiscus*).
segmentarius Signoret, Thomson, Arch. Ent., ii, p. 321, 1858.
Hab.—Ovamboland—Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

H. (Diphymus) segmentarius Germ. S.A.M.

1837. Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 125.
 1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 79 (*Reduvius*).
 1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 38 (*Diphymus*).
 1910. Schouteden, Sjöstedt's Kilim.-Meru. Exp., xii, p. 148 (*Rhino-*
coris).
Hab.—Damaraland—N.-E. Damaraland (Eriksson), Waterberg (M.
 Exp.).
 Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).
 Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Lübbert).

H. (Chirillus) violentus Germ. S.A.M.

1837. Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 126.
 1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 82 (*Reduvius*).
 1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 38.
 1881. Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 24 (*Chirillus*).
disciventris Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., viii, p. 86, fig. 856, 1848.
natalensis Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 42, 1855.
Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Gen. SPHEDANOLESTES Stål.

1866. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., pp. 284 and 288.
 1868. Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 111.
Sphydrinus Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 13 and 35, 1874.
Harpactor (part) Puton, Cat., p. 39, 1886.
 Sub-gen. *Sphactes*, *Lissonyctus*, *Aulacosphodrus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak.
 Förh., pp. 687, 688, and 690, 1870.
 Sub-gen. *Graptosphodrus* Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 284, 1866.
 Sub-gen. *Haemactus* Stål, Enum., iv, p. 34, 1874.

Type.—*S. impressicollis* Stål.

S. nanus Stål. S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 43 (*Harpactor*).
 1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 90 (*Reduvius*).
 1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 33.
Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa, Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

(DIV. 3. VELINARIA of Distant.)

Gen. COSMOLESTES Stål.

1866. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 285.
1872. Stål, *ibid.*, p. 45.
1868. Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 111.
1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 22.

Type.—*C. pictus* Klug.

C. pictus Klug.

S.A.M.

1830. Klug, Symb., ii, pl. xix, fig. 12.
1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 92 (*Reduvius*).
1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 32.
1912. Schouteden, Sjöstedt's Kilim.-Meru. Exp., xii, p. 150.
Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa, Ondongua, Otjimbumbe, Kunene R.
(M. Exp.).

Gen. PANTOLEISTES Stål.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 262.
1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, pp. 52 and 73.
1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 11 and 30.

Type.—*P. princeps* Stål.

P. princeps Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 41.
1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 73.
1881. Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xii, p. 20.

Hab.—Damaraland—Waterberg (M. Exp.).
Ovamboland (by Eriksson).
Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Lübbert).

(DIV. 4. CORANUSARIA of Distant.)

Gen. CORANUS Curtis.

1833. Curtis, Brit. Ent., x.
1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, pp. 49 and 93.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 8.

Colliocoris Hahn, Wanz. Ins., ii, p. 23.

,, Fieber, Eur. Hem., pp. 42 and 154, 1861.

Type.—*C. subapterus* de Geer.

C. carbonarius Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 42 (*Harpactor*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 94.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, p. 19.

Hab.—Damaraland—Waterberg (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

C. mucidus Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 74.

Hab.—Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Lübbert).

C. parviceps Bredd.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 74.

Hab.—Damaraland—Swakop R. near Otjimbingwe (Schultze).

Gen. VITUMNUS Stål.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, pp. 53 and 68.

1874. Stål, Enum., iv, pp. 8 and 18.

Type.—*V. scenicus* Stål.

V. scenicus Stål.

S.A.M.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 69.

V. scenicus var. *miniatus* Stål.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 41.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 70.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Div. 5. POLIDIDUSARIA Dist.

* IGORA n. gen.

Body narrow, elongated; head cylindrical, elongated, transversely depressed behind the eyes, with a prominent spine on each side behind

* Kaffir for a "warrior."

the antennal insertions, with the apex and upper surface tubercularly granular (tubercles carrying short bristle-like spines), with the under surface armed with slender spines; eyes comparatively small, lateral; ocelli small, widely separated; antennae inserted near apex of head, with the first joints long and slender, longer than the head and pronotum together, spinose, with the second joints long and slender; rostrum with the first joint slightly incrassate, extending to about the middle of the eyes, with the second slightly longer; pronotum constricted before the middle, armed with spine-carrying tubercles, with the posterior lateral angles prominently produced into tubercular spines, with the posterior interangular space bitubercular, with the posterior margin backwardly produced on each side of scutellum; scutellum triangular, basally and laterally foveate, medially carinate, its apex horizontally produced into a spine; hemelytra narrower than the abdomen, not reaching the apex (in ♀); prosternum sulcated, anteriorly prominent, margins armed with tubercular spines; meso- and metasterna sparsely spinulose; abdomen below medially feebly carinate and laterally longitudinally grooved, with the ventral and lateral surfaces sparsely spinulose, laterally grooved at the base of the connexivum, with the apices of the sixth segment (♀) amplified; connexivum reflected upwards; anterior femora slightly incrassate, strongly spinose above and below; intermediate and posterior femora slender, clavate apically, armed with tubercular spines on their upper surfaces; anterior tibiae slightly shorter than the femora, spinulose, amplified apically; intermediate tibiae as long as the femora, spinulose; posterior legs the longest; tarsi three-jointed.

This genus is allied to *Polididus* and *Sclomina*, also showing affinities with *Nagusta*.

Type.—*I. repraesentatus* n. sp.

I. repraesentatus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. V, figs. 6 and 6a.)

Body reddish brown or ferruginous; the apex of the head, the apices of the first antennal joints, the part of the third (represented in the specimen), the ocelli, a medial, dorsal, postocular, narrow fascia, a medial longitudinal and two obscure lateral fasciae on the anterior pronotal lobe, four longitudinal fasciae and the margins of the posteriorly produced processes on the posterior lobe, the medial carina and the apex of the scutellum, the corium and its veins, two broad longitudinal fasciae on the abdomen above, the basal part of

the prostethium, part of the meso- and metastethia, the acetabula, the spots on the connexivum occupying the basal parts of the segments, the lateral longitudinal ridge between the grooves on each side of the abdomen, some obscure spots on the lateral region of the abdomen, the medial carina, the apical margin of the sixth abdominal segment, the apex, the apical parts on the coxae, the upper, the narrow lateral and the under surfaces of the anterior femora, the under surfaces of the posterior femora, the tibiae and tarsi lighter reddish brown; an anterior anteocular spot, a broad fascia behind each eye, the subapical annulation on the first antennal joints, the apices of the second joints, an obscure medial line and the apex on the rostrum, the anterior pronotal lobe, a medial fascia, the lateral margins and the posterior part (including the posterior lateral angles) of the posterior lobe, the lateral parts of the scutellum, the veins of the membrane, a lateral dorsal groove on each side at the base of the connexivum, the anterior margins of the meso- and metastethia, the lateral fasciae on the meso- and metasterna, the spots on the connexivum occupying the apices of the segments, the lateral basal parts of the abdomen, the lateral parts of the sixth abdominal segment beneath, the lateral abdominal grooves, the upper basal surfaces of the coxae, two lateral fasciae (the lower broad and the upper narrow) on each side of the anterior femora, the subapical annulations on all the femora, the medial annulation and the apices of the tarsi black.

The head shorter than the pronotum, slightly longer than the latter is broad, with the anteocular part shorter than the postocular part, with the upper surface granular (owing to the presence of several tubercles carrying spines on the anteocular region, four medial pairs and three on each side of the head on the posterior part), with about six clear slender spines on each side on the under surface; antennae with first joint slightly incrassate, clavate apically, spinose basally, and armed with six major spines and several smaller ones on its upper surface, about as long as the anterior femora and slightly longer than the second unarmed joint; pronotum granular, with four large pairs and five smaller pairs of tuberculate spines on each half of the anterior lobe and with several prominent tubercles, with the posterior lobe slightly quadricarinate, tubercular, the posterior angles prominent, produced outwards and forwards, apically more or less bituberculate; coria with the veins prominent, with the apices extending to about the base, or slightly over, the fourth dorsal segment; membrane extending to about the middle of the fifth segment; abdomen with the sixth segment above slightly raised,

and the lateral abdominal parts above longitudinally grooved, sparsely spinulose below; prostethium with two tubercles anteriorly below the anterior pronotal angles, with a few spines behind the anterior acetabula; anterior trochanters spinose ventrally; anterior femora with more or less two rows of spines on the upper and lower surfaces (those on the under surface are more powerful, with about six major spines and several smaller ones in each row); intermediate and posterior femora with two irregular rows of spines on their upper surfaces (those near the apices being the longest); tibiae longitudinally densely spinulose.

Length of ♀ about 11 mm.

Breadth of ♀ acr. pron. about 1.3 mm.

Breadth of ♀ acr. abd. about 1.5 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Andoni (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 9. **Nabidinae** Stål.

Gen. **NABIS** Latr.

1807. Latreille (part), Gen., iii, p. 127.

1840. Spinola, Essai, p. 105.

1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., pp. 43 and 159.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 41.

1890. Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., ix, p. 293.

Coriscus Schrank, Faun. Boic., II, i, p. 46, 1801.

„ Stål, Enum., iii, p. 111, 1873.

Reduviolus Kirby in Rich. Faun. Bor. Amer., iv, p. 279, 1902.

„ Kirkaldy, Faun. Hawaiensis, iii, p. 153, 1902.

Sub-gen. *Nabicula* Kirby, loc. cit.

Sub-gen. *Hoplistocelis*, *Acanthonabis*, *Lasiomerus*, *Halonabis*, *Stenonabis* Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., ix, p. 294, 1890.

Sub-gen. *Stalia* Reuter, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 6, p. 94, 1872.

Sub-gen. *Aptus* Hahn, Wanz. Ins., i, fig. 24, A-C, 1831.

Sub-gen. *Aspilaspis* Stål, Enum., iii, p. 114, 1873.

Type.—*N. apterus* Fabr.

N. (Reduviolus) capsiformis Germ.

S.A.M.

1837. Germar in Silberm. Rev., v, p. 132.

1872. Reuter, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 6, p. 88, pl. viii, fig. 9.

angustus Spinola, Essai, p. 107, 1840.

- longipennis* Costa, Atti. Inst. Sc. Nat. Napol., p. 250, 1848.
 ,, Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 161, 1861.
caffra Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 39, 1855.
 ,, Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 41, 1865.
Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituvo (M. Exp.).
 Ovamboland—Andoni, Ongandjera (M. Exp.).

N. eva Kirk.

1901. Kirkaldy, Wien. Ent. Zeit., xx, p. 219.
Hab.—Damaraland—de Vylder (sec Reuter).

FAM. CIMICIDAE Steph.

(= CLINOCORIDAE Kirk.)

Gen. CIMEX Linn.

1758. Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, i, p. 441.
 1807. Latreille, Gen., iii, p. 136.
 1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 103.
 1903. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. ii, p. 410.
 1911. Horvath, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., ix, p. 17 syn.
Acanthia Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 112, 1803.
 ,, Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 24, 1865.
Klinophilos Kirkaldy, Entomologist, p. 219, 1899.
Clinocoris Kirk., Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxxii, p. 147, 1906.
 ,, Jordan and Roths, Nov. Zool., pp. 93 and 352, 1912.
 Type.—*C. lectularius* Linn.

C. lectularius Linn.

S.A.M.

1758. Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, i, p. 441.
 1873. Stål, Enum., iii, p. 104.
 1903. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. ii, p. 410.
lectularia Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 135, 1861 (*Acanthia*).
lectularius Kirkaldy, Entomologist, p. 220, 1899 (*Klinophilos*).
 ,, Kirk., Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxxii, p. 147, 1906
 (*Clinocoris*).
 ,, Jordan and Roths, Nov. Zool., pp. 93 and 352, 1912
 (*Clinocoris*).
Hab.—Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Lübbert).
 Damaraland—Otjiwarongo (M. Exp.).

FAM. **CAPSIDAE** Stål.

(= **MIRIDAE** Dohrn.)

Sub-fam. 1. **Mirinae** Reut.

Div. 1. **CAPSARIA** Reut.

Gen. **CREONTIADES** Dist.

1883. Distant, Biol. Centr. Amer. Rhynch. Het., I, xxiii, p. 237, fig. 12.

1912. Poppius, Die Miriden. d. Aeth., reg. 1, in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 20.

Pantiliodes Noualhier, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 15, 1893.

„ Reuter, Hem. Gym. Eur., v, pp. 237 and 354, pl. ii, fig. 14, 1896.

Type.—*C. rubrinervis* Stål.

C. tellinii Reut.

S.A.M.

1904–5. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlvii, No. 10, p. 3 (*Pantiliodes*).

Hab.—Damaraland—Narebis (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Mafa, Nomtele, Ondongua, Onoolonga, Ongandjera (M. Exp.).

Gen. **VOLUMNUS** Stål.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 19.

1904–5. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlvii, No. 12, p. 11.

1912. Poppius, Die Miriden d. Aeth., reg. 1, in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 40.

Type.—*V. straminicolor* Stål.

V. elongatus Popp.

S.A.M.

1912. Poppius in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 42.

Hab.—Damaraland—Narebis (M. Exp.), Windhuk (Seewald).

Gen. **EURYSTYLUS** Stål.

1870. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 7, p. 671.

1910. Poppius, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xliii, Afd. A, No. 4, p. 2.

1912. Poppius in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 49.

Eurycyrtus Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xxi, p. 33.

„ Reuter, Hem. Gym. Eur., v, p. 126, 1896.

„ Reuter, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., liv, p. 52, 1910.

Paracalocoris Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. ii, p. 449 (part), 1903.

Olympiocapsus Kirkaldy, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 255, 1902.

Type.—*E. costalis* Stål.

E. bellevoeyi Reut.

S.A.M.

1896. Reuter, Hem. Gym. Eur., v, p. 127, pl. i, fig. 22.

1905. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlvii, No. 10, p. 10.

1910. Reuter, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., liv, p. 50.

1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., No. 3, xli, p. 54.

lanarius Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. ii, p. 450, 1903.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

Damaraland—Nuragas, Windhuk (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Kambele Falls, Okualuthi, Ongandjera, Onoolonga (M. Exp.).

E. capensis Dist.

S.A.M.

1904. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., xiii, p. 110 (*Paracalocoris*).

1910. Reuter, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., liv, p. 53 (*Eurycrytus*).

1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 51.

barretti Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., xiii, p. 199, 1910 (*Paracalocoris*).

Hab.—Ovamboland—Okovango R. (Eriksson).

Gen. CHARITOCORIS Reut.

1904. Reuter, Ann. Mus. Zool. St. P'bourg., ix, p. 10.

1907. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlix, No. 7, p. 7.

Type.—*C. pallidus* Reut.

C. rufoplagiatus Reut.

S.A.M.

1904–5. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlvii, No. 21, p. 3.

1912. Poppius in Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 57.

var. β .

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

C. sanguineonotatus Reut. S.A.M.

1904. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlvii, No. 10, p. 7, 1905.
1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 58.
Hab.—Ovamboland—Andoni, Tamansu, Ongandjera, Ondongua,
Kambele Falls, and Otjimbumbe on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. STENOTUS Jak.

1877. Jakowleff, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc., p. 288.
1896. Reuter, Hem. Gym. Eur., v, pp. 122 and 351, pl. i, fig. 20.
1907. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlix, No. 7, p. 10.
1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 59.
Makua Kirkaldy, Entomologist, p. 282, 1902.
Umslopogas Kirk., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 254, 1902.
Zulaimena Kirk., *ibid.*, p. 256, 1902.
Koraciocapsus Kirk., *ibid.*, p. 260, 1902.
Tancredus Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. ii, p. 430, 1903.
Type.—*S. binotatus* Fabr.

S. affinis Popp. S.A.M.

1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 69.
fasciaticollis Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlix, No. 7, p. 11,
1907.
Hab.—Ovamboland—Tamansu, Namakunde (M. Exp.).

S. nigroquadristriatus Kirk. S.A.M.

1902. Kirkaldy, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 254, pl. v, fig. 11; pl. vi,
figs. 7 and 25 (*Umslopogas*).
1904. Distant, Ann. M. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, xiii, p. 196 (*Megacoelum*).
1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 72.
Hab.—Ovamboland—Uwuthija (M. Exp.).

Gen. LYGUS Hahn.

1831. Hahn, Wanz. Ins., i, p. 147.
1875. Reuter, Act. Soc. Faun. and Flor. Fenn., i, p. 61.
Lygocoris Reuter, Bih. Vet. Ak. Handb., III, i, p. 16, 1875.
Orthops Fieber, Wien. Ent. Monatsb., ii, p. 311, 1858.
Lygus Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 87, 1912.

Type.—*L. limbatus* Fall.

L. apicalis Fieb.

S.A.M.

1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 275.
 1878. B. White, Pr. Zool. Soc. Lond., pp. 463 and 467.
 1896. Reuter, Hem. Gym. Eur., v, pp. 110 and 366, pl. v, fig. 1.
 1907. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlix, No. 7, p. 14.
 1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 100.
putoni Mey, Mitth. Schweiz. Ent. Ges., iii, p. 207.
osiris Kirkaldy, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 262, 1902.
Hab.—Ovamboland—Ongandjera (M. Exp.).

Gen. PROBOSCIDOCORIS Reut.

1882. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xxv, p. 30.
 1904–5. Reuter, *ibid.*, xlvii, No. 10, p. 15.
 1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 135.
Charagochilus Reuter, Ent. Tidskr., p. 196, 1884.
 ,, Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlvi, No. 10, p. 2.
 Type.—*P. fuliginosus* Reut.

P. punctaticollis Reut.

S.A.M.

1905. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlvii, No. 10, p. 16.
 1906–7. Reuter, *ibid.*, xlix, No. 7, p. 19.
 1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 140.
Hab.—Damaraland—Narebis (M. Exp.).
 Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

DIV. 2. MIRARIA Reut.

Gen. DOLICHOMIRIS Reut.

1882. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xxv, p. 29.
 1892. Reuter, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., lxi, p. 392.
 1902. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xliv, p. 158.
 1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 159.
Eioneus Distant, Biol. Centr. Amer. Rhynch. Het., p. 416, 1883.
 Type.—*D. linearis* Reut.

D. linearis Reut.

S.A.M.

1882. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xxv, p. 29.
 1902. Reuter, *ibid.*, xliv, p. 159.

1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 159.

longula Noualhier, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 15, 1893.

tibialis Reuter, *ibid.*, p. 392, 1892.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Nomtele, Ondongua, Ongandjera, Mafa, Otjimbube on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. TRIGONOTYLUS Fieb.

1858. Fieber, Wien. Ent. Monat., ii, p. 302.

1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., pp. 66 and 243.

1894. Hüeber, Syn. Deut. Blinw., i, pp. 33 and 54.

1909. Reuter, Nearkt. Caps., p. 5.

1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 161.

Sub-gen. *Trigonotylus* Reuter, Gen. Cimic. Eur., p. 9, 1875.

” ” Reuter, Rev. Crit. Caps., i, p. 79; ii, p. 6, 1875.

Callimiris Reuter, Oefv. Svensk. Vet. Ak. Förh., No. 9, p. 60, 1875.

Type.—*T. ruficornis* Geoffr.

T. brevipes Jak.

S.A.M.

1880. Jakowleff, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross., xi, p. 63 (? 215).

1904. Reuter, Ann. Mus. Zool. St. P'bourg., ix, p. 5.

1909. Reuter, Nearkt. Caps., p. 6.

1912. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., xli, No. 3, p. 161.

ruficornis var. *tenuis* Reuter, Rev. d'Ent., p. 208, 1893.

pallidicornis Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlii, p. 161, 1899.

tenuis Reuter, *ibid.*, xlix, No. 7, p. 1, 1907.

Hab.—Damaraland—Waterberg (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Ongandjera, Ukualonkathi (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 2. **Heterotominae** Reut.

Div. HETEROMARIA Reut.

Gen. ORTHOTYLUS Fieb.

1858. Fieber, Wien. Ent. Monat., ii, p. 315.

1875. Reuter, Gen. Cimic. Eur., p. 32.

1906. Kirkaldy, Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., xxxii, p. 127

1912. Oshanin, Kat. Palae. Hem., p. 73.

1916. van Duzee, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, vi, p. 87.
Pachylops Fieber, Wien. Ent. Monat., ii, p. 314, 1858.
 „ Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 70, 1861.
Litocoris Fieber, *ibid.*, pp. 70, 287, 1861.
Litosoma Douglas and Scott, Brit. Hem., p. 334, 1865.
 „ Kirkaldy, Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., xxxii, p. 127, 1906.
Melanotrichus Reuter, Gen. Cimic. Eur., p. 35, 1875.
 „ Kirk., Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., xxxii, p. 127, 1906.
Halocapsus Puton, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., viii Bul., p. xxxiii, 1878.
 Type.—*O. nassutus* Fabr.

O. tabescens Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 317 (*Capsus*).
 1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 22 (*Eurymerocoris*).
Hab.—Damaraland—“ Terr. fluv. Swakop ” (after Stål).

Sub-fam. 3. **Phylinae** Reut.

Gen. BRACHYCRANELLA Reut.

1905. Reuter, Oefv. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlvii, 12, p. 19.
 1914. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., tom. xlv, 3, p. 107.
 Type.—*B. viridipunctata* Stål.

B. viridipunctata Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 317 (*Capsus*).
 1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 23 (*Eurymerocoris*).
 1914. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., tom. xlv, 3, p. 108.
Hab.—Damaraland—“ Terr. fluv. Swakop ” (after Stål).

Gen. LEPTOSCANTHUS Reut.

1905. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., xlvii, 22, p. 7.
 1914. Poppius, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn., tom. xlv, 3, p. 108.
 Type.—*L. flaveolus* Reut.

L. flaveolus Reut.

1905. Reuter, *loc. cit.*, p. 8.
Hab.—Damaraland—“ Swakop ” (Wahlberg).

FAM. **ANTHOCORIDAE** Am. et Serv.

Sub-fam. **Lycocorinae** Reut.

Gen. **XYLOCORIS** Duf.

1831. Dufour, Ann. Sc. Nat. Paris, xxii, p. 423.
1835. Burmeister, Handb., ii, p. 289.
1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 263.
1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 23.
1912. Reuter, Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh., liv, Afd. A, No. 7, p. 25.
Piezostethus Fieber, Wien. Ent. Monat., iv, p. 265, 1860.
,, Reuter, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., xxviii, p. 410, 1871.
,, Reuter, Monogr. Anthoc., p. 29, 1884.
,, Banks, Cat. Nearc. Hem., p. 24, 1910.
Piestostethus Marshall, Ent. Month. Mag., iv, p. 281, 1868.

Type.—*X. rufipennis* Duf.

X. afer Reut.

1884. Reuter, Monogr. Anthoc., pp. 31 and 38.
1886. Puton, Cat., p. 43.
Hab.—"Damaraland" (after Reuter).

FAM. **PELOGONIDAE** Stål.

Sub-fam. **Pelagoninae**

Gen. **PELOGONUS** Latr.

1809. Latreille, Gen. Crust. Ins., iv, p. 384.
1835. Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 202.
1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 170.
1900. Champion, Centr. Amer. Rhyn., ii, p. 344.
Ochthera Bergroth, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fran., p. lxvi, 1890.
Ochtherus Latreille, iii, p. 142, 1807.

Type.—*P. marginatus* Latr.

P. marginatus Latr.

S.A.M.

1804. Latreille, Hist. Ins., xii, p. 242 (*Acanthia*).
1807. Latreille, Gens. Ins., iii, p. 143 (*Ochtherus*).

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 409 (*Pelogonus*).

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 170.

1897. Montandon, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., xxxvii, p. 365.

caffer Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 46, 1855.

indicus Guerin, Rev. Zool., p. 113, 1843.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Great Fish River, near Gibeon (M. Exp.).

FAM. NEPIDAE Stål.

Gen. LACCOTREPES Stål.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 186.

1868. Stål, Hem. Fabr., i, p. 134

1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., iii, p. 17.

Nepa von Ferrari, Ann. k. k. Nat. Hofm. Wien., iii, pp. 162 and 163, 1888.

Type.—*L. fabricii* Stål.

L. fabricii Stål.

S.A.M.

1868. Stål, Hem. Fabr., iii, p. 186.

1888. von Ferrari, Ann. k. k. Nat. Hofm. Wien., iii, p. 176 (*Nepa*).

grossus Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 186, 1865.

grossa Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 107, 1803 (*Nepa*).

„ Olivier, Encycl. meth., viii, p. 189, 1811 (*Nepa*).

„ Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 440, 1843 (*Nepa*).

Hab.—Namaqualand—Chamis (Molière).

Damaraland—Windhuk (Techow), Otjosondu (Seiner), Grootfontein (Volkman).

Ovamboland—Mafa (M. Exp.), Ondongua (H. Anderson).

FAM. NAUCORIDAE Fieb.

Sub-fam. Laccocorinae Mont.

Gen. LACCOCORIS Stål.

1856. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 198.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 177.

1897. Montandon, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xlvii, p. 436.

Type.—*L. spurcus* Stål.

L. limigenus Stål.

S.A.M.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 178.

1897. Montandon, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xlvii, p. 440.

Hab.—"Deutsch-Südwestafrika" (after Tarvibach and Seewald).

Damaraland—Gibeon (M. Exp.), Great Fish River (M. Exp.),

"Swakop River" (coll. H. Pearson), Grootfontein (v. Erffa),

"Kuisib region" (after Stål).

FAM. BELOSTOMATIDAE Stål.

Gen. SPHAERODEMA L. de Castelnau.

1832. L. de Castelnau, Ess. Hem., p. 18.

1900. Montandon, Bull. Soc. Sc. Bucarest, ix, p. 264.

1903. Montandon, *ibid.*, xii, p. 120.

1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. iii, p. 35.

Diplonychus Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 436, 1843.

„ Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xxi, p. 435, 1871.

Appasus Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 436, 1843.

„ Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xxi, p. 433, 1871.

Nervinops Dufour, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 398, 1863.

Type.—*S. annulata* Fabr.

S. nepoides Fabr.

S.A.M.

1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhynch., iii, p. 7.

1862. Schaum, Peters' Reis. Moss. Ins., p. 50, pl. ii, fig. 10
(*Appasus*).

1863. Dufour, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 394 (*Appasus*).

natator Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 431, 1843 (*Appasus*).

? *luridus* Germar, Silberm. Rev., v, p. 121, 1837 (*Diplonychus*).

aegyptus Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., viii, p. 26, fig. 800, 1848
(*Diplonychus*).

coenosus Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 46, 1855 (*Diplonychus*).

„ Dufour, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 394, 1863.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa, Nomtele, Ukualonkathi (M. Exp.).

Gen. BELOSTOMA Latr.

1807. Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins., iii, p. 144.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 427.

1851. Fieber, Gen. Hydroc., p. 21, t. 2D.
 1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 182.
 1871. Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xxi, pp. 402 and 422.
 1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. iii, p. 37.

Belostomum Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 195, 1835.

Amorgius Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 179, 1865.

Type.—*B. indicum* Lep. et Serv.

B. niloticum Stål.

S.A.M.

1854. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 240, 3.
 1861. Stål, *ibid.*, p. 205, 2.
 1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 183.
 1871. Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., xxi, p. 426.
patruela Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 240, 1854.
pruinolum Dufour, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 381, 1863.
bispinulosum Dufour, *ibid.*, p. 381, 1863.
indicum Dufour, *ibid.*, p. 384, 1863 (in part).
lutescens Dufour, *ibid.*, p. 384, 1863.
cordofanus Mayr, Verh. Zool. Bot., v, p. 17, 1852 (*Lethocerus*).
Hab.—"Deutsch-Südwestafrika" (after Lübbert).
 Damaraland—Grootfontein (v. Erffa), Swakopmund (Casper).
 "Damaraland" (coll. Eriksson).

FAM. **NOTONECTIDAE** Stål.

Sub-fam. **Notonectinae** Kirk.

Gen. **ANISOPS** Spin.

1837. Spinola, Ess. Hem., p. 58.
 1851. Fieber, Rhynchotogr., p. 57.
 1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 191.
 1904. Kirkaldy, Wien. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, p. 111.

Type.—*A. sardea* Herr. Schf. (= *nivea* Spin.).

A. perpulcher Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 89.
 1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 192.

1904. Kirkaldy, Wien. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, p. 119 (as syn. of *A. varia* Fieb.).

Hab.—Namaqualand—Great Karasberg (Schultze), Chamis, Berseba (Schultze).
Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

A. sardea Herr. Schf.

S.A.M.

1852. Herr. Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins., ix, p. 40, fig. 904.

1904. Kirkaldy, Wien. Ent. Zeit., xxiii, p. 114, et syn.

nivea Spinola, Ess. Hem., p. 58, 1837.

productus Fieber, Rhynchotogr., p. 60, 1851.

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 191, 1865.

natalensis Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., xii, p. 89, 1855.

nanula Walker, Zoologist, p. 2381, 1870 (*Notonecta*).

? *alba* Forskål, Descr. Anim. Orient., p. xxiii, 1775 (*Notonecta*).

Hab.—“Deutsch-Südwestafrika” (after Seiner).

Damaraland—“Kuisib region” (after Stål).

Ovamboland—Onoolonga (M. Exp.).

FAM. **CORIXIDAE** Dohrn.

(= **SIGARIDAE** Stål.)

Gen. **CORIXA** Geoffr.

1762. Geoffroy, Hist. abrég. Ins., p. 477.

1835. Burmeister, Handb. Ent., p. 186.

1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. iii, p. 49.

Corisa Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 445, 1843.

Sigara Fabricius, Syst. Ent., p. 691, 1775.

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 193, 1865.

Type.—*C. geoffroyi* Leach.

C. hieroglyphica Duf.

S.A.M.

1833. Dufour, Hem., p. 86, figs. 85–87.

1861. Fieber, Eur. Hem., p. 93.

1898. Kirkaldy, Entomologist, p. 3.

1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. iii, p. 49.

1909. Kuhlitz in Die Süßwasserfauna Deutschlands, vii, p. 92.

Hab.—Damaraland—Narebis (M. Exp.).

Gen. MICRONECTA Kirk.

1897. Kirkaldy, Entomologist, p. 260.

1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., vol. iii, p. 50.

Sigara Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iv, p. 59, 1794 (part).

,, Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 104, 1803 (part).

,, Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 193, 1865.

Type.—*M. minutissima* Linn.*M. scutellaris* Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 319, 33.

1865. Stål, Hem. Afr., iii, p. 193.

Hab.—Damaraland—"Kuisib region" (after Stål), Grootfontein
(coll. Dr. Purcell).

Ovamboland—Kambele Falls on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

II. HOMOPTERA.

FAM. **CICADIDAE** Westwd.Sub-fam. 1. **Cicadinae** Dist.

DIV. POLYNEURARIA Dist.

Gen. MUNZA Dist.

1904. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), xiv, p. 297.

1913. Distant, Gen. Ins., fasc. cxxxv–cxliii, 142, p. 6.

Type.—*M. laticlavia* Stål.*M. basimacula* Walk.1850. Walker, List Hom., vol. i, p. 10 (*Platypleura*).1906. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 171, t. 17, fig. 3, *a, b*.*reducta* Walker, List Hom., vol. i, p. 11, 1850 (*Platypleura*).*pygmoea* Jacobi, Sjöstedt, Kilim.-Meru. Exp. Hom., t. 1, fig. 3, 1910.*Hab.*—Damaraland—Windhuk (Rolle).*M. laticlavia* Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 320 (*Platypleura*).1886. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 20 (*Platypleura*).*penicillata* Walker, List Hom. Suppl., p. 2, 1858 (*Platypleura*).*peringueyi* Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), vol. ix, p. 314, 1892
(*Poecilopsaltria*).

Hab.—Namaqualand—Bethany (Schenck).

Damaraland—"Damaraland" (coll. Tatton), Otjiwarongo (M. Exp., J. S. Brown), Okahandja (Dinter), Otjosondou (Casper), Rehoboth (Scheben), Grootfontein (v. Erffa), Omaheke (v. Trotha) and "Terr. fluv. Swakop" (Stål), Windhuk (M. Exp.).

M. laticlavia Stål var. *lubberti* Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 84.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein (v. Erffa), Otjosondou (Casper).

M. laticlava Stål var. *semitransparens* Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 84.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjosondou (Casper), Okahandja (Schultze).

M. otjosondouensis Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 85.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjosondou (Casper).

M. pallescens Schum.

1913. Schum., Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 85.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Bethany (Schenck).

M. furva Distant.

1897. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), vol. xix, p. 126
(*Poecilopsaltria*).

1906. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 171, t. 17, fig. 2, *a, b*.

oculata Jacobi, Sjöstedt., Kilim.-Meru. Exp. Hom., t. 1, fig. 2, 1910.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Rolle).

M. trimeni Dist.

S.A.M.

1892. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), vol. ix, p. 313
(*Poecilopsaltria*).

Hab.—Damaraland—Karibib (A. Ullmann).

M. venusta n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VI, fig. 3.)

Body plump and short; the front of the head projecting slightly; the lateral margins of the pronotum slightly convex, rounded; the

opercula broad and broadly rounded posteriorly; the body black above and pale stramineous below, more or less covered with white tomentum posteriorly on the mesonotum, basally on the abdomen above, dorsally on the penultimate segment and on the under surface; the raised parts on the pronotum between the oblique black depressions, an obscure spot on the mesonotum in front of the cruciform elevation, the apical half of the basal cells on the tegmina, the face and under surface of the head, the apical half of the rostrum, the abdomen below in part, the ventral surface of the male genital appendage and the tarsi pale reddish brown or testaceous; two spots on the front of the head, the transverse ridges on the face, a medial transverse fascia in front of the red ocelli, a lateral transverse fascia and a small basal spot on each side near the posterior margin, four central spots on each side of the medial longitudinal abbreviated black fascia and the lateral parts of the posterior margin on the pronotum, the narrow lateral margins and the cruciform elevation on the mesonotum, the apical margins of the abdominal segments beneath and the apex of the abdomen below ochraceous; the tegmina vitreous, shining, with the costal part, the basal part, the claval area, and the veins pale ochraceous, with the small, irregular, fine plume-like and dendritiform markings on the cells brownish, with the apical parts of the three outermost ulnar areas, the apex of the claval areas and two series of small spots near the apices of the longitudinal apical veins deep dark brown; the wings white, hyaline, with the basal part very pale ochraceous, and the apical parts of the claval areas and the inner parts of the veinless membrane milky white, some of the veins, a medial infusion near the basal parts of some of the apical cells, an infusion near the apices of the longitudinal veins contiguous to the claval area, and the subapical parts of the claval areas brownish.

Length of ♂ about 16 mm. (excl. tegm.).

Max. breadth of pron. about 7 mm.

Max. breadth of abd. about $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Exp. tegm. 44 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (E. Köchig).

Gen. PLATYPLEURA Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 465.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, pp. 2 and 9.

1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., iii, p. 58.

1913. Distant, Ins. Gen., fasc. cxxxv-cx'iii, 142, p. 7.

Sub-gen. *Oxypleura* Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 469, 1843.

„ *Poecilopsaltria* Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 2, 1866.

„ „ Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad., p. 5, 1889.

Type.—*P. stridula* Linn.

P. brevis Walk.

S.A.M.

1850. Walker, List Hom., i, p. 19.

1890. Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeit., xxxv, p. 104.

simplex Walker, loc. cit., p. 22.

neurosticta Schaum, Peters' Reis. nach Moss. Ins., p. 55, t. 11, fig 12, 1862 (*Cicada*).

sobrina Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 89, 1855 (*Oxypleura*).

patruelis Stål, loc. cit., p. 90 (*Oxypleura*).

„ Butler, Cist. Ent., i, p. 195, 1874 (*Platyleura*).

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Rolle).

Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

P. divisa Germ.

S.A.M.

1834. Germar in Silberm. Rev. and Ent., ii, p. 80, t. xxiii (*Cicada*).

1850. Walker, List Hom., i, p. 3.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 16.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjiwarongo (M. Exp., J. S. Brown).

P. divisa Germ. var. *techowi* Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 87.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Techow).

P. fenestrata Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 86.

Hab.—“Deutsch-Südwestafrika” (Lübbert, Lindt).

Damaraland—Windhuk (Techow), Omaheke (v. Trotha).

P. fenestrata var. *vitreomaculata* Schum.

1913. Schumacher, loc. cit.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Techow).

P. severini Dist.

S.A.M.

1893. Distant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxxvii, p. 76.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

Damaraland—Windhuk (M. Exp.), Tsumeb (Köchig).

Gen. PYCNA Am. et Serv.

1843. Amyot et Serville, Hem., p. 463.
 1904. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., xiv, p. 298.
 1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., iii, p. 71.
 1913. Distant, Gen. Ins., fasc. cxxxv-cxliii, 142, p. 15.

Type.—*P. strix* Bullé.

P. vitrea Schum.

1913. Schumacher, Denkschr. Ges. Jena, xvii, p. 87.
Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Rolle).

Sub-fam. 2. **Tibicininae** Dist.

Div. 1. TAPHURARIA Dist.

Gen. MONOMATAPA Dist.

1897. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., xix, p. 129.

Type.—*M. insignis* Dist.

M. insignis Dist.

S.A.M.

1897. Distant, *loc. cit.*

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Div. 2. PARNISARIA Dist.

Gen. ZOUGA Dist.

- 1900-11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 176.

Type.—*Z. typica* Dist.

Z. apiana n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VI, fig. 4.)

The body black above and below, densely, greyishly pilose; the posterior margin and the posterior lateral angles on the pronotum, the posterior edges of the tympana, the narrow apical margins of the dorsal abdominal segments from the third to the seventh, the opercula, the narrow deflected margins of the abdomen below, the

apical part of the penultimate ventral abdominal segment, and the ventral surface of the ♂ genital segment dull ochraceous; a spot on each side of the cruciform elevation whitish pilose; the ocelli, the rostrum and the anterior legs sepia brown; the claws of the tarsi and the spines on the posterior tibiae reddish brown, tegmina and the wings vitreous, transparent; the veins of the tegmina dull ochraceous near the base and the basal cell; the extreme base, the narrow anterior costal margin, the outer apical margin of the basal cell, and the longitudinal veins beyond the claval and two inner ulnar areas dark brown to black.

The head about as long as the pronotum; the oblique depressions on the pronotum well marked and the posterior lateral angles prominently rounded, projecting slightly outwards and forwards; mesonotum convex, with a groove-like marking on each side medially; anterior femora armed on their under surfaces with three distinct spines, one near the base, one subapically, and a smaller one in the middle; opercula small, oblique and rounded posteriorly.

This species is allied to *Z. typica* Dist.

Length of ♂ with tegm. about 20 mm.

Length of body (excl. tegm.) about 14½ mm.

Breadth about 5½ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Andoni (M. Exp.).

Gen. ABAGAZARA Dist.

1905. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), xvi, p. 206.

Type.—*A. bicolorata* Dist.

A. omaruruensis n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VI, fig. 5.)

The body short, somewhat laterally compressed and attenuated posteriorly in the ♀; the head longer than the pronotum; the head and pronotum together slightly longer than the mesonotum; the apex of the cruciform elevation about at the middle of the body; upper and under surfaces covered with dense greyish white tomentum; the head, the antennae, the pronotum, the mesonotum, the cruciform elevation, the first two abdominal segments above, the basal margins of the other segments, the dorsal surface of the penultimate segment, the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the ♀ genital segment, the medial longitudinal dorsal fascia extending from the cruciform elevation to

the apex of the abdomen, the mesosternum, the longitudinal fasciae on the coxae, trochanters, femora, the bases and fasciae on the tibiae, the bases and apices of the tarsi, a row of spots on each side of the abdomen beneath, and the ovipositor deep blackish brown to black; a longitudinal spot on the front of the head, the rostrum, a spot on each side in front of the eye, the narrow anterior and the broad posterior margins and the posterior lateral angles on the pronotum, the basal lateral margins, a medial U-shaped fascia, and a fascia on each side continuous with the forks of the cruciform elevation on the mesonotum, the margins of the cruciform elevation, the under surface of the body, the ventral surface of the genital segment (♀), and the legs pale yellowish white; the apical margins of the second to sixth abdominal segments above, and an obscure subbasal annulation on the tibiae pale reddish.

The front of the head projecting prominently; the face prominent, convex; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae; pronotum narrow anteriorly, with two oblique, well-marked fissures on each side, with the posterior lateral angles slightly amplified, prominent, projecting outwards and slightly forwards; tegmina transparent; opalescent, with a faint milky tinge, with the veins pale ochraceous to pale reddish white, with the narrow costal margin, the basal parts of the cell veins, the posterior margins of the claval areas, the apical parts of the ulnar veins, and the apical veins brown to black, with two faint brownish spots on the apices of the two outermost ulnar veins; wings transparent, opalescent, with a milky-white tinge, with the basal parts yellowish white, with the veins reddish white, with the posterior margins of the claval areas and the apical veins brown; opercula vestigial, oblique; anterior femora with three distinct spines on their under surfaces.

Length of ♀ (excl. tegm.) about $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Max. breadth of pron. about 6 mm.

Max. breadth of abd. about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Exp. tegm. about $46\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Omaruru (J. S. Brown).

Gen. HENICOTETTIX Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 320.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, pp. 9 and 48.

1890. Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeit., xxxv, p. 111.

Type.—*H. hageni* Stål.

H. hageni Stål.

1858. Stål, *loc. cit.*

1866. Stål, *loc. cit.*, p. 49.

Hab.—Damaraland—"Terr. fluv. Swakop" (after Stål).

Gen. TAIPINGA Dist.

1905. Distant, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, xvi, p. 210.

1906. Distant, *Cat. Rhynch. Homop.*, Part 1, Cicadidae, pp. 140 and 148.

Type.—*T. nana* Walk.

T. consobrina Dist.

S.A.M.

1906. Distant, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, xvii, p. 386.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub, Nuragas (M. Exp.).

FAM. **FULGORIDAE** Leach.

Sub-fam. 1. **Fulgorinae** (Stål) Dist.

Div. APHANARIA Dist.

Gen. EDDARA Walk.

1858. Walker, *List Hom. Suppl.*, p. 57.

1900–11. Distant, *Ins. Trsvl.*, vol. i, p. 187.

Glagovia Stål, *Berl. Ent. Zeit.*, iii, p. 313, 1859.

„ Stål, *Hem. Afr.*, iv, p. 147, 1866.

Type.—*E. euchroma* Walk.

E. euchroma Walk.

S.A.M.

1858. Walker, *List Hom. Suppl.*, p. 58.

1900–11. Distant, *Ins. Trsvl.*, vol. i, p. 188, pl. xviii, fig. 14a.

bella Stål, *Berl. Ent. Zeit.*, iii, p. 313, 1859.

„ Stål, *Hem. Afr.*, iv, p. 147, 1866.

Hab.—Ovamboland (coll. ?).

Sub-fam. 2. **Eurybrachydinae** (Stål) Dist.

Gen. PAROPIOXYS Karsch.

1890. Karsch, *Berl. Ent. Zeit.*, xxxv, p. 57.

1895. Karsch, *Ent. Nachricht.*, xxi, p. 210.

Type.—*P. sublimis* Karsch.

P. jucundus Dist.

S.A.M.

1899. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., iv, p. 114.

1900-11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 189, tab. xviii, fig. 9a.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Gen. METOPONITYS Karsch.

1890. Karsch, Berl. Ent. Zeit., xxxv, Heft 1, p. 59.

Type.—*M. morgeni* Karsch.*M. testudineus* n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VII, figs. 1 and 1a.)

The face, body and tegmina above brownish ochraceous, "tortoise-shell-like," variegated with irregular black spots and infusions; the body beneath ochraceous; the apical margin of the vertex, a short transverse fascia across the tegmina at about the middle, an oblique fascia on each tegmen extending from beyond the middle of the costal margin posteriorly, a spot beyond the apex of the clavus, the apices of the tegmina, three spots on each side on the posterior costal or stigmatic region, the basal margins of the abdomen and the broad basal part of the genital segment beneath shining black; the anterior and intermediate legs, a narrow fascia and some spots to the posterior femora, the bases and posterior or outer laminate surfaces of the posterior tibiae, the apices of their spines, and the tarsi dark brown to black; the lateral parts of the face and clypeus, a small basal spot on the vertex, the anterior part and margin of the pronotum, a round spot on each tegmen at about the middle on the cubital vein, the posterior costal or stigmatic part, the apical margins of the abdomen beneath, the apex of the genital segment, some spots on the anterior and intermediate legs, the posterior femora, the inner surfaces of the posterior tibiae and the bases of their spines ochraceous.

The head broad, truncately rounded anteriorly, with the margins round the vertex ridge-like; eyes oblique, touching the pronotum; face broad, angularly produced on each side below the eyes; clypeus with the base sinuate; pronotum rounded anteriorly, with the posterior margin nearly straight, with two small central, discal, dot-like impressions; mesonotum about as long as head and pronotum together, quinquecarinate, with the medial carina feebly developed, with the two lateral ones short, oblique, and abbreviated; tegmina broadly rounded antero-laterally, with the apical margins

very oblique, more or less straight, with the apical parts truncately rounded, produced outwards and slightly upwards (Pl. VII, figs. 1 and 1a); clavus with two longitudinal veins, with transverse veins; tegmen pilose along the veins, the costal margin, and apical margins, with four longitudinal veins, with distinct and indistinct cross-veins (especially near the apical region), with the veins on the apex obscure; costal membrane with several oblique cross-veins; wings (as far as can be seen in the specimen) pale ochraceous, with their apical parts pilose and infuscated; anterior and intermediate femora and tibiae broad, flattened; posterior tibiae trispinose.

Length incl. tegm. about 9 mm.

Max. breadth about 5 mm.

Length of tegm. alone about 8 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 3. **Dictyopharinae** (Stål) Dist.

Gen. **ASELGEIA** Walk.

1851. Walker, List Hom., ii, p. 324.

Type.—*A. ramulifera* Walk.

A. ramulifera Walk.

S.A.M.

1851. Walker, *loc. cit.*, p. 324.

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 190, pl. xix, fig. 4a.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Gen. **DICTYOPHARA** Germ.

1833. Germar, Silberm. Rev., i, p. 175.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 154.

1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., iii, p. 241.

Dictiophora Spinola, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 290, 1839.

Pseudophana Burmeister, Handb., II, i, p. 159, 1835.

Chanithus Amyot, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 160, 1847.

Nersia Stål, Rio Jan. Hem., ii, p. 62, 1861.

Thanatodictya Kirkaldy, Rep. Exp. St. Haw. Pl. Ass., pt. ix, p. 392, 1906.

Sub-gen. *Thanatodictya*, *Lucinda* and *Niculda* Kirk., *loc. cit.*, pp. 392 and 393, 1906.

Type.—*D. europaea* Linn.

D. rochetii Guér.

S.A.M.

1849. Guerin, Lef. Voy. en Abyss. Ins., p. 342, pl. vi, fig. 8 (*Fulgora*).

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 155.

caffra Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 91, 1855 (*Pseudophana*).*Hab.*—Great Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown).

Gen. PUTALA Mel.

1903. Melichar, Hom. Faun. Ceyl., p. 26.

1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., iii, p. 246.

Type.—*Prostrata* Melich.*P. transvaaliensis* Dist.

1906. Distant, Tr. S. Afr. Ph. Soc., xvi, p. 416.

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 191, pl. xix, figs. 2a, 2b.

Hab.—Damaraland—Grootfontein—Namutoni (Seewald).

Gen. STRONGYLODEMAS Stål.

1853. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 265.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, pp. 152 and 161.

Type.—*S. circulare* Stål.*S. circulare* Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 92.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 161.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa (M. Exp.).

* INTANDELA n. gen.

Head, including eyes, narrower than pronotum; vertex moderately porrect, somewhat conically produced in front of the eyes, with the margins carinate and a medial longitudinal carination; face elongated, feebly convex, with the margins slightly ridged, narrower anteriorly than posteriorly where the margins are rounded, with three longitudinal carinae, confluent anteriorly; clypeus triangular, noncarinate; eyes suboval, slightly flattened posteriorly (side view); ocelli wanting; second antennal joints globular; pronotum convexly arched anteriorly,

* Kaffir for a "creeper."

broadly angularly sinuate posteriorly, tricarinate, with the anterior margin distinctly carinate; mesonotum tricarinate, with the lateral margins ridged; tegmina coriaceous, elongately oval, rounded posteriorly; claval suture present; clavus with two and tegmen with five longitudinal carinately elevated veins; cross-veins absent; costal membrane fairly broad; wings present (as far as can be seen in the specimen) with closed tegmina; abdomen (from beneath) broad and flat; posterior coxae and trochanters strongly developed, slightly elevated and projecting over the basal half of the abdominal segments; femora slightly compressed; anterior and intermediate tibiae slightly compressed and sulcated above; posterior tibiae slightly, laminately extended inwards and outwards, with three spines; posterior tarsi with the basal joint the longest.

From the description there seems to be a relationship between this genus and the genus *Lagoana* of Melichar.

Type.—*I. respersionis* n. sp.

I. respersionis n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VI, figs. 2 and 2a.)

The body above more or less dull ochraceous, spotted with dark brown and infused with pale red; the face and the pectoral regions dark brown, densely speckled with dull ochraceous; the apex of the head, the antero-lateral parts of the face, a transverse spot on the vertex in front of each eye, the antennae, a broad oblique fascia on each tegmen extending from the costal region to the inner claval vein, a broad oblique irregular subapical fascia on each side enclosing an ochraceous spot and extending from the costal margin to the apical margin, some spots on the veins in the two large apical oval ochraceous spots, the abdomen beneath, a transverse fascia on the posterior coxae and the legs dark brown to black; the anterior part and the posterior carinate margin of the vertex, the medial carina and some lateral spots on the pronotum, the medial carina, the basal part on each side of it and the apex on the mesonotum, the medio-lateral part and the apical ochraceous spots on the tegmina, the abdomen above (as far as can be seen in the specimen), the apex of the clypeus, the metasternum, the posterior coxae and trochanters in part, the apices and some spots on the abdominal segments beneath infused with red; the lateral parts of the face, the rostrum in part, the metasternum, the posterior coxae and trochanters, some small spots on the abdomen below, the ventral basal part of the genitalia (δ), a few small spots

on the anterior and intermediate legs, the bases of the spines on the posterior tibiae and the apical parts of the first and second joints of the posterior tarsi ochraceous.

The vertex of the head about as long as the mesonotum; the eyes projecting backwards, touching the pronotum; pronotum narrow laterally, broader than the mesonotum; the lateral carinae on the mesonotum feebly developed, oblique in position; tegmina extending slightly beyond the abdomen, with the sides roughly parallel; rostrum extending to the anterior margins of the posterior coxae.

Length of ♂ (incl. tegm.) about 4 mm.

Max. breadth of body acr. tegm. about 2 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 4. **Cixiinae** (Stål) Dist.

Gen. **OLIARUS** Stål.

1862. Stål, Berl. Ent. Zeit., vi, p. 306.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, pp. 164 and 166.

1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., iii, p. 256.

Triopsis (part) Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 187, 1860.

Type.—*O. walkeri* Stål.

O. hottentottus Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 92 (*Cixius*).

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 168.

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 193, fig. 32.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub (M. Exp.).

O. lactescens n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VII, fig. 2.)

The vertex of the head, the eyes, the pronotum, the mesonotum, the basal half and the subapical part of the claval suture, the spots on the veins of the clavi and tegmina, the veins on the apical area, the cross-veins, the costal margins, and the stigmatic areas on the tegmina, the lateral parts of face and clypeus below, and the pectoral regions dark brown to black; the anterior and lateral margins of the vertex, the infusions round the cross-veins and the apical margins on the tegmina, the face and clypeus, the abdomen beneath (as far as can be seen in the carded specimen) and the legs paler brown, more

brownish ochraceous ; the posterior margin of the vertex, the anterior margin and carina on the pronotum, the medial and apical parts on the claval suture, the anterior margins of the stigmatic areas, the medial carina and the lateral margins on the face and clypeus, a spot on each side of the face, the rostrum, the margins of the prostethium, the apical margins of the abdominal segments below, the posterior coxae (as far as can be seen in specimen), the apices of the femora and tibiae, the margins of the sulcations on the tibiae and the posterior tarsi yellowish white to ochraceous ; the five longitudinal carinae, the apex and the baso-lateral margins on the mesonotum reddish ochraceous ; the tegmina and wings lactescent ; the vertex slightly narrowed anteriorly.

This species is allied to *hottentottus* of Stål, from which it differs by being larger, by having more lactescent and less infuscated tegmina and by having the vertex very nearly as long as broad.

Length of specimen (incl. tegm.) about 8 mm.

Max. breadth of specimen (incl. tegm.) about $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Namakunde (M. Exp.).

O. limbifer n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VII, fig. 4.)

Body above and below black ; the margins of the vertex, the anterior and posterior margins on the pronotum, the costal margins, the veins on the clavi and tegmina, the outer parts of the stigmatic areas, the veins on the wings, the apical margins on the dorsal abdominal segments, the margins and the medial carina on the face and clypeus, the ocelli, the metasternum in part, the apical margins and apices of the abdominal segments below, the ventral surfaces of the male genitalia, the apices of the anterior and intermediate coxae, the posterior coxae and trochanters, the apices of the femora, the margins of the sulcations on the tibiae, the posterior tibiae (the longitudinal fasciae and the apices of their spines excepted) and the posterior tarsi ochraceous ; the eyes (a central infusion excepted) and the carinae on the mesonotum reddish ochraceous ; a spot in front of each coxae pale orange ; tegmina very pale ochraceous, darker and slightly infuscated on the apical regions, with a spot on each side on the junction of the claval veins, a spot on the bifurcation of each cubital vein, some spots on the veins of the tegmina, the inner part of the stigmatic areas, the veins and cross-veins on the apical part and the apical margin dark brown ; wings hyaline, opalescent, feebly

lactescent, slightly darker apically, with the veins and margins dark brown on the apices.

The vertex about as long as broad, feebly narrowed anteriorly, with a medial, anteriorly abbreviated feeble carination; the inner pair of carinae on each side of the medial carina on the mesonotum slightly outwardly convex; tegmina and wings extending considerably beyond the abdomen; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae or extending slightly beyond them; ♂ slightly smaller than the ♀.

Length of ♂ (incl. tegm.) $5-5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Length of ♀ (incl. tegm.) about 7 mm.

Breadth of ♂ $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth of ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa, Ongandjera (M. Exp.).

O. maculosus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VII, fig. 3.)

Body black above and below (as far as can be seen in the carded specimen); the margins of the vertex, the pronotum, the costal margins, the outer parts of the stigmatic areas, the veins of the clavi and tegmina, the lateral parts, the margins and the medial carina as well as an oblong spot on each side on the face, the apices of the femora and the tibiae (the sulcations excepted) dull ochraceous; the carinae on the mesonotum reddish brown; tegmina hyaline, feebly tinged with ochraceous, slightly darker, more infuscated on the apices, with the numerous small bead-like spots on the claval suture, on the costal margins and on the veins on both the tegmina and the clavi, an oblique fascia on the anterior part in front of the middle extending from the costal margin of each tegmen to the claval suture, an oblique infuscation on each side extending backwards from the claval apex to meet a subapical transverse fascia, the cross-veins, and the apical margins on the tegmina dark brown; the veins on the tegmina poorly setigerous.

The vertex of the head much longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, with the margins prominently ridged and feebly medially carinate; posterior margin of the pronotum angularly sinuate; the medial and the outermost carinae on each side on the mesonotum distinct and straight, the innermost ones obsolete, converging slightly towards the apex. The distinctive characters of this small species is its elongated vertex, its poorly developed inner mesonotal carinae, and the numerous bead-like spots on the veins of the tegmina and clavi.

Length (incl. tegm.) about 4 mm.

Max. breadth acr. tegm. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Namakunde (M. Exp.).

O. virgultivagus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VII, fig. 5.)

Body black above and below; the margins of the vertex, the posterior part of the eyes, the ocelli, the carinae and the posterior margin on the pronotum, the carinae on the mesonotum, the claval suture, the costal margins, the claval veins in part, and the outermost vein on the tegmina, the outer margins of the stigmatic areas, the veins on the wings, the lateral margins and medial carina on the face and clypeus, the metasternum (as far as can be seen in carded specimen), the apices and apical margins of the abdominal segments below, the extreme apices of the femora, the posterior tibiae and posterior tarsi whitish ochraceous; anterior and intermediate tibiae and tarsi brownish ochraceous; tegmina vitreous, milky, with the veins, cross-veins, the inner part of the stigmatic areas and the narrow apical margin dark brown; the apical veins of the wings dark brown.

The vertex of the head broad, much broader than long, narrowed and rounded anteriorly, with an abbreviated medial carina; pronotum well developed, with prominent carinae, posteriorly angularly sinuate; the outermost carinae on the mesonotum oblique and the innermost outwardly convex, converging anteriorly; posterior tibiae trispinose. Related to *O. moestus* Stål, but differing by the milky tegmina and non-infuscated wings.

Length of ♀ (incl. tegm.) about 5 mm., (excl. tegm.) 3 mm.

Breadth about 2 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Namakunde (M. Exp.).

Gen. DUILIUS Stål.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 319.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 172.

Type.—*D. tenuis* Stål.

D. tenuis Stål.

1858. Stål, *loc. cit.*

1866. Stål, *loc. cit.*

Hab.—Damaraland—"Terr. fluv. Swakop" (after Stål).

Sub-fam. 5. **Tropiduchinae** (Stål) Dist.

* INKEWANA n. gen.

Body elliptical, slightly convex above; head, including eyes, narrower than pronotum; vertex broad, medially and marginally carinate, its anterior margin narrowed and rounded; the eyes large, oval, projecting posteriorly beyond the basal margin of vertex, nearly touching the pronotum; ocelli absent; second antennal joints oval, subglobular; face long, discally tricarinate and marginally carinate, broader posteriorly than anteriorly, anterior part feebly medially convex, with the carinae not quite reaching it; clypeus triangular, slightly convex, with the lateral margins noncarinate, medially basally feebly subcarinate, its basal part angularly sinuate; pronotum tricarinate, its posterior margin broadly angularly sinuate, its antero-lateral parts excavate for the reception of the eyes, discally medially bi-impressed; mesonotum triangular, tricarinate, narrower than the pronotum; tegmina coriaceous, elongately oval, rounded posteriorly and abbreviated; claval suture absent; clavus with two longitudinal (the outer meeting the inner just before the middle) and tegmen with four longitudinal elevated veins; the inner claval being continuous posteriorly, transversely and intramarginally with the lateral subcostal vein on the tegmen; wings absent; tibiae sulcated; posterior tibiae the longest and trispinose; posterior tarsi with the basal joint robust, moderately long; male genitalia prominent, with a dorsally situated tubular structure opening posteriorly, with a central spine-like projection attached to its inner dorsal surface and two apposed prominent ventral dilated flaps (Pl. VII, fig. 6a); female unknown.

This genus seems to be allied to *Hiracia*.

Type.—*I. fuscoirroratus* n. sp.

I. fuscoirroratus n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VII, figs. 6 and 6a.)

Body above and below ochraceous; the tegmina with a feeble greenish tinge; a large subtriangular spot on the apex of the head (anterior part of the face), a smaller triangular spot on each side of the vertex near the anterior margin of the eye, a fascia behind each eye, extending anteriorly and laterally in front of the antennal insertion, the second antennal joints, the antero-lateral excavated parts on the pronotum, a spot on each side basally near the basal

* Kaffir for a "little rogue."

angles and some small spots discally between the carinae on the mesonotum, the many small irregular and often dendritic markings between the veins on the tegmina, an obscure transverse fascia on the penultimate abdominal segment above, the lateral parts of the abdomen in front of the genital segment, a basal spot above on the tubular genital structure and the floor or ventral surface of the circular opening, the irregular markings between the carinae and the carinae on the face (obscurely so), the clypeus, especially laterally, the lateral parts on the metastethium, the basal, medial, ventral surface of the male genitalia, the anterior and intermediate legs, the lateral fasciae on the posterior femora, the inner surfaces and the apices of the spines on the posterior tibiae, the apices and spines on the first and second joints and the apical joint on the posterior tarsus blackish brown or black; the medial basal part on the clypeus, the anterior or upper surfaces and apices of the anterior and intermediate femora, the margins of the sulcations on the tibiae, the anterior (upper) and under surfaces on the posterior femora, the bases of the spines on the posterior tibiae and the first and second joints of the posterior tarsi ochraceous.

The vertex broader than long, with the medial carina not reaching the apex; lateral carinae on the mesonotum oblique, converging slightly anteriorly; tegmina not extending beyond the penultimate abdominal segment, leaving the genitalia exposed; abdomen obscurely medially carinate towards the apex on the dorsal surface; the first or subbasal spine on the posterior tibia the smallest.

Length of ♂ 4 mm.

Breadth of body acr. tegm. about 2 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 6. **Derbinae** (Stål) Dist.

* **IMBALARA** n. gen.

Head, including eyes, narrower than the pronotum, seen from the side more or less rounded anteriorly, compressed and narrowly prominent in front of the eyes; vertex narrow, more so anteriorly, with its margins strongly carinately prominent, projecting above the eyes and continuous with the carinate margins on the face; face very narrow, convexly rounded, its margins prominently carinate, producing a deep medial sulcation; clypeus long, narrow, medially carinate, with its lateral margins subcarinate and its base straight; eyes posteriorly sinuate beneath ("comma-shaped" when viewed from

* Kaffir for a "champion."

the side); ocelli present; antennae with an oval, thin squame or scale-like projecting appendage (Pl. VIII, figs. 1 and 1a, app.) on each side attached to their bases and with the second joint subglobular; apical joint of rostrum minute; pronotum short, posteriorly deeply angularly sinuate, medially and laterally carinate; mesonotum tricarinate, with the lateral margins ridged; tegmina elongate, longer than the wings, gradually amplified from base towards the apex, thence somewhat convex, but slightly indented in front of the somewhat amplified apex; five longitudinal veins emerging from the basal cell (of which the outermost or ulnar gives off inwardly four oblique longitudinal branches connected by cross-veins towards the margin); the subcostal vein bifurcating opposite the basal cell; the clavus somewhat long, nearly reaching the middle of the tegmen; wings shorter than tegmina, with the claval area coriaceous, with five longitudinal veins (the costal and the middle ones of which bifurcate); legs slender; posterior tibiae obsoletely bispinose; first joint of the posterior tarsi elongated; abdomen above medially longitudinally carinate.

This genus is allied to *Phenice*, from which it can be distinguished by the scale-like antennal appendages, the presence of ocelli and the different ground-plan of the venations on the tegmina and wings.

Type.—*I. squamifer* n. sp.

I. squamifer n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VIII, figs. 1 and 1a.)

The vertex of the head, the pronotum, the carinae, and the apex on the mesonotum, the face, the clypeus, the ocelli, the second antennal joints, the rostrum, the coxae and legs ochraceous; the mesonotum, the abdomen above, the pectoral regions laterally, and the narrow apical margins of the abdominal segments below brownish ochraceous; the eyes, the apex of the rostrum, the lateral regions (often the dorsal surface) and the ventral surface of the abdomen, and the spines on the posterior tibiae and tarsi blackish brown; the scale-like appendages to the antennae, the carinae, the lateral and posterior margins on the pronotum yellowish white or albescent; tegmina brownishly infuscated, with a purplish tinge especially on the apex; the basal part on the clavus, the longitudinal veins emitted from the basal cell, the cross-veins and a subapical spot darker, purplish brown; the ulnar vein beyond the middle, the apical veins and the apical margin reddish; the basal costal margin, the basal part of the subcostal vein and the medial part on the clavus ochraceous;

four or five spots on the costal region (including a marked subapical one), two rows of oval spots along the cross-veins, the apical part of the basal cell, some irregular spots along the ulnar vein and the subapical part on the clavus whitish; wings faintly infuscated, with the claval area and the veins dark purplish brown, the margin reddish.

The lateral carinae on the pronotum very oblique, parallel to the posterior margins; mesonotum convex discally, with the carinae not reaching the rounded and somewhat raised apex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; posterior tibiae armed with two small obsolete spines, one at the base and the other a little beyond the middle; abdomen pilose on its ventral surface.

Length of body (excl. tegm.) 4–4½ mm.

Breadth of abd. 1½–2 mm.

Length of tegm. about 7½ mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (E. Köchig); also
Transvaal—Barberton (H. Munro).

Gen. CAMMA Dist.

1907. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., xix, p. 404.

Type.—*C. abdominalis* Dist.

C. abdominalis Dist.

S.A.M.

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 195, pl. xx, fig. 3a (*Phenice*).

Hab.—Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe, Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. INXWALA Dist.

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 197.

Type.—*I. modesta* Dist.

* *I. modesta* Dist.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VII, figs. 7, 7a, and 7b.)

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 197, tab. xx, fig. 6a.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Purch., 1919).

Ovamboland—Nomtele, Andoni, Ongandjera (M. Exp.).

* The coloration varies in the specimens from these localities. The tegmina vary from pale greyish brown to blackish brown. The claval suture, the claval veins, the tegminal veins and some spots along the costal membrane and some minute or larger spots scattered over the surface are whitish. Distant does not mention that the inner claval vein is granular. The venation of the tegmina seems to be identical with that of *Phaconeura*.

with the lateral carinae oblique, converging anteriorly; tegmina extending considerably beyond the abdomen, with the costal membrane on each side with about fourteen transverse veins; wings extending beyond the abdomen, shorter than the tegmina; posterior tibiae with two distinct spines.

This species is related to *K. carinata* Dist.

Length (incl. tegm.) about 8 mm.

Breadth acr. meso. about 2 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Near Eriksson's Drift on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 8. **Issinae** (Stål) Dist.

Gen. TELMESSUS Stål.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 211.

1906. Melichar, Abh. k. k. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., iii, 4, p. 157.

Type.—*T. fenestratus* Thb.

T. testudinarius Dist.

S.A.M.

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 199, tab. xix, fig. 15a.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Andoni, Otjimbumbe on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. MONTEIRA Mel.

1906. Melichar, Abh. k. k. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., iii, 4, p. 158.

Type.—*M. cornicula* Mel.

M. cornicula Mel.

1906. Melichar, *loc. cit.*, fig. 24.

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 199, tab. xx, fig. 7a.

Hab.—Damaraland (after Melichar).

* IKONZA n. gen.

Head, including eyes, broad, slightly broader than pronotum; vertex quadrangular, broader than long, slightly broader anteriorly than posteriorly, its margins carinate, medially obsoletely carinate, with its posterior margin slightly concave and its anterior margin broadly convexly rounded; face shield-like, broadly quadrangular, posteriorly slightly broader, medially discally quadrangularly feebly convex and faintly rugulose, the anterior margin slightly concave,

* Kaffir for a "varlet."

medially and sublaterally very faintly indicative of carinae, the margins finely carinate; clypeus triangular, noncarinate (as far as can be seen on carded specimen); eyes large, oval, projecting backwards; ocelli none; second antennal joints short and oval; pronotum about as long as the vertex, medially carinate, with its margins carinate, its anterior margin subtriangularly produced and rounded, its posterior margin truncate; mesonotum triangular, with its lateral margins carinate; tegmina slightly amplified posteriorly, placed slightly vertically, with the claval margin straight, with the costal margin just before the middle slightly convexly rounded, with the apical margin obliquely truncate, discally antero-laterally globularly elevated; the veins prominent, elevated, with many transverse veins from the middle towards the apex (some of which are obscurely visible); a distinct series of short apical veins delimiting a row of apical areas; wings slightly shorter than tegmina; legs moderately stout; tibiae distinctly sulcated; posterior tibiae bispinose.

This genus seems to have affinities with *Hysteropterum*.

Type.—*I. lawrencei* n. sp.

* *I. lawrencei* n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VIII, figs. 3, 3a, and 3b.)

Body above and below more or less sienna brown; the inner and posterior basal parts of the eyes above, the lateral or antennal regions below the eyes, the medial carina and an irregular and obscure spot on each side on the pronotum, the apex on the mesonotum, the abdomen below, the posterior coxal regions, a spot near the bases, a medial annulation and the apices on the anterior and intermediate tibiae and the posterior tibiae and tarsi paler, more ochraceous; the eyes, a depression on each side on the vertex near the basal angles, a depression medially as well as an obscure fascia on each side of the medial carina and the lateral parts on the pronotum, a smooth depression on each side and the lateral parts on the mesonotum, the anterior and intermediate legs, the fasciae on the upper surfaces on the posterior femora and tibiae, and the apices of the spines on the posterior tibiae blackish brown to black; tegmina tortoise-shell-like, shining black; the claval suture, the veins on the clavus, the veins and transverse veins on the tegmina brownish ochraceous; a large transverse spot and some small transverse fasciae on the clavus, a broad transverse fascia across the tegmina just before the middle

* After Mr. R. F. Lawrence of the Museum staff, who was responsible for the collection of many Hemiptera from S.-W. Africa.

and some irregular spots on the apical region ochraceous; wings infuscated, with black longitudinal and transverse veins; posterior tibiae with two distinct spines beyond the middle.

Length of body about 4 mm.

Breadth of body, pronotal region, about 2 mm.

Length of tegm. about $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Otjimbumbe on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. HILDA Kirk.

1900. Kirkaldy, *Entomologist*, p. 243.

1900–11. *Distant, Ins. Trsvl.*, vol. i, p. 206.

Isthmia Walker, *List Hom.*, iii, p. 732, 1851; Stål, *Hem. Afr.*, iv, p. 218, 1866.

Egropa Melichar, *Hom. Faun. Ceyl.*, p. 82, 1903.

Type.—*H. undata* Walk.

H. patruelis Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, *Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh.*, p. 100 (*Tettigometra*).

1866. Stål, *Hem. Afr.*, iv, p. 219.

1900–11. *Distant, Ins. Trsvl.*, vol. i, p. 201, tab. xx, fig. 12a.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Mafa (M. Exp.).

H. speciosa n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VIII, fig. 4.)

The vertex of the head, the antennae and pronotum pale brownish; the anterior margin of the head, a medial fascia and some irregular spots on the vertex, the basal part of the clypeus, the posterior margin and some irregular spots on the pronotum, a small lateral spot on each side on the mesonotum, some irregular spots on the pectoral regions, the apical margins on the abdominal segments below, the numerous small spots on the legs and the posterior tarsi whitish or whitish ochraceous; the face, the abdomen below, the numerous irregular spots on the legs, the bases of the tarsal joints, the claws of the tarsi and the apices of the spines on the posterior tarsi black; the mesonotum deep velvety blackish brown, with an obscure brownish spot on each side near the basal angles; its apex pale brownish ochraceous; tegmina opaque, more or less shining basally, black near the base, slightly paler, more brownish ochraceous towards the apex; a small oblong oblique spot at about the middle and the apex on the clavus,

a broad subbasal oblique fascia, a transverse fascia touching the costal margin, thinned medially and extending to the apex of the clavus, a large oblique subapical spot touching the costal margin and some small irregular apical spots on each tegmen white; an arcuate subapical fascia spotted with black across the clavi and extending on to the tegmina brownish ochraceous; wings milky or albescent, with white veins.

This species is related to *patruelis*, but differs by having the anterior margin of the head more truncately rounded and less convexly rounded, by its apparently smaller size and dark-coloured tegmina with distinct and well-defined white markings.

Length (incl. tegm.) about $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Breadth acr. mesonotal region about $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Breadth acr. base of tegm. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Namakunde (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 9. **Ricaniinae** (Stål) Dist.

(=FAM. **RICANIIDAE** Mel.)

Div. 1. **RICANIINARIA** Dist.

(=TRIBE **RICANIINI** Mel.)

Gen. **LUGARDIA** Dist.

1909. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., iv, p. 331.

1923. Melichar, Gen. Ins. Hom., fasc. 182, p. 147.

Type.—*L. mimica* Dist.

L. mimica Dist.

S.A.M.

1909. Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., iv, p. 332.

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 247, tab. xxiii, fig. 24a.

Hab.—Damaraland—Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

Div. 2. **NOGODINIARIA** Dist.

(=TRIBE **NOGODININI** Mel.)

* **DIAZANUS** n. gen.

Head, including eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum; vertex much broader than long, somewhat concavely depressed, with the

* After Bartholomew Diaz.

margins carinate, with the posterior margin broadly concave and the anterior margin truncate; face slightly longer than broad, feebly convex (when viewed from the side), medially distinctly carinate, with indications of lateral or obsolete lateral carinae parallel to the medial one, the margins carinate, the anterior margin concave; clypeus about as long as face, with the lateral margins carinate, medially apically distinctly carinate, the base slightly concave; ocelli present; second antennal joints globular; pronotum medially obsoletely carinate, with the margins carinate, with the anterior margin concavely rounded and the posterior margin broadly subangularly sinuate; mesonotum about as long as the vertex and pronotum together, tricarinate, the lateral carinations incurved, meeting near the anterior margin, the lateral margins ridged; tegmina parchment-like, elongately oval, with the costal membrane broad and convex anteriorly; the costal margin slightly sinuate before the stigmatic areas; the apical areas slightly amplified, with the apical margin subtruncately rounded; a globular elevation present near basal cell; the claval veins uniting at the middle; the basal cell emitting four longitudinal veins, the second one of which bifurcating before the middle and the others beyond the middle; the outermost or radialis dividing into two slightly thickened branches, the inner one of which curving gracefully inwards, then outwards, joining the costal margin, the outer forming the posterior boundary of the stigmatic area (the two being joined by a transverse vein forming a distinct cell); costal membrane with numerous oblique cross-veins; clavus and tegmen with numerous variable cross-veins, and three arcuate ridge-like series, extending from the claval apex to the stigmatic region, more or less in rows, dividing the apical region into three rows of apical cells; wings with the longitudinal veins furcate near the apex, with only two cross-veins beyond the middle and with the longitudinal vein on the anal area unforked; anterior and intermediate femora sulcate below, with two rows of small spines situated mostly on the outer rim; posterior tibiae with two or three spines; anterior and intermediate tibiae sulcated above.

Type.—*D. coriipennis* n. sp.

D. coriipennis n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VIII, figs. 2, 2a, and 2b.)

The vertex of the head, the anterior and posterior parts on the face, the posterior lateral parts and a transverse fascia on the clypeus, the

antennae, the apex of the rostrum (often the entire rostrum), the pronotum, the mesonotum, the prostethium, the lateral regions of the abdomen below, the anterior coxae in part, the irregular markings on the anterior and intermediate femora and tibiae, the fasciae on the posterior femora and tibiae, and the apices of the spines on the posterior tibiae and tarsi black; a medial fascia and some lateral spots (or a lateral fascia) on the vertex, a broad transverse fascia across the face (often obscure), the posterior angles on the face, the ocelli, the rostrum, a medial fascia, a lateral fascia on each side and some irregular markings on the pronotum, the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the metastethial or posterior coxal regions, the ventral surface and the apical margins laterally on the abdominal segments below, and the legs more or less ochraceous; the carinae and often the disc between the carinae as well as a small spot on each side, or some small spots between the carinae and the apex on the mesonotum brownish ochraceous; the clypeus ochraceous or inclining to orange; tegmina opaque, ochraceous or dull ochraceous, with the veins, the cross-veins (except the three series near the apex), a medial oblique spot and the apex on the clavus, the basal globular elevation, the base, a spot opposite the globular elevation and the margin on the costal membrane, the stigmatic area, the cell on the radialis, an oblique fascia near the claval apex, two oblique fasciae on the apical veins near the apical angle, the apical margin, and the small round spots scattered over the tegmina (especially on the cells of the apical regions and costal membrane) blackish brown or black; some spots at the apices of the transverse veins on the costal membrane and on the apices of the apical veins along the apical margin pale ochraceous; wings smoky, with dark-brown veins.

The vertex about half as long as the pronotum, with its lateral margins often prominently upwardly carinate (causing the anterior margin of the face to be markedly concave); the disc of the pronotum somewhat concave; the lateral carinae on the mesonotum slightly oblique; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; posterior tibiae bispinose, often trispinose (with a very minute spine before the middle and two large ones beyond the middle).

Length of body (incl. tegm.) 6-7½ mm.

Length of tegm. 5-6½ mm.

Breadth acr. mesonotal region 1⅔-2 mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Windhuk (Purch.), Nuragas and Sandup (M. Exp.), Otjiwarongo (J. S. Brown).

Ovamboland—Mafa, Nomtele (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 10. **Flatinae** (Stål) Dist.

(=FAM. **FLATIDAE** Mel.)

Div. 1. **FLATARIA** Dist.

Gen. **SCARPANTA** Stål.

1862. Stål, Rio Jan. Hem., vol. ii, p. 69.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 240.

1901. Melichar, Ann. Nat. Mus. Wien., xvi, p. 240.

1923. Melichar, Gen. Ins. Hom., fasc. 182, p. 36.

Type.—*S. mortuifolia* Stål.

S. fulva n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VIII, figs. 5 and 5a.)

The vertex, the face, the bases of the ocelli, the pronotum, the mesonotum, the lateral pectoral regions and the anterior coxae (as far as can be seen in the carded specimen) more or less shining, deep blackish brown; the basal margin on the eyes, the lateral antennal regions, the antennae, the ocelli, the carinate margins on the face, the posterior part on the face, the clypeus and the legs (as far as can be seen) paler, more ochraceous; tegmina opaque, yellowish brown; the anterior granular region along the inner claval vein, the basal cell and basal region, the posterior region near the apical angle, some faint spots on the apical cells intramarginally beyond the stigmatic regions and along the apical margins, and about eleven or twelve distinct round spots on each tegmen (Pl. VIII, fig. 5a) blackish brown or black; the inner anterior part on the clavus, the costal and apical margins, the veins on and near the stigmatic regions, and the terminations of the veins on the posterior costal and apical margins ochraceous; the entire body partially covered with a whitish powder, especially on the reticulate regions on the tegmina.

The face anteriorly convexly rounded, posteriorly discally slightly concave, with the lateral margins posteriorly prominently carinate; pronotum with the anterior margin convexly subtruncately rounded, finely carinate, the posterior margin broadly subangularly sinuate; mesonotum convexly roundly elevated, with the central discal part flat and delimited posteriorly on each side by a carina, with the apex slightly elevated; tegmina with the costal margin slightly convex, with the apical angle rounded, the apical margin more or less

truncate and the sutural angle acute, more or less produced; the costal membrane broad anteriorly, narrower posteriorly, with transverse veins; posterior part of tegmen (from about the level of the claval apex) with the veins reticulate, with more or less three series of cross-veins near the apex, dividing that region into three rows of apical cells; clavus tubercularly granular anteriorly along the prominently elevated inner longitudinal vein.

Length (incl. tegm.) about $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Breadth acr. meso. about $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Length of tegm. about $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Onoolonga (M. Exp.).

Div. 2. NEPHESARIA Dist.

Gen. CAESONIA Stål.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 244.

1901. Melichar, Ann. Nat. Mus. Wien., xvi, p. 254.

1923. Melichar, Gen. Ins. Hom., fasc. 182, p. 56.

Type.—*C. bellula* Stål.

C. bellula Stål.

S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 94 (*Colobesthes*).

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 244.

1901. Melichar, Ann. Nat. Mus. Wien., xvi, p. 258, pl. v, fig. 13.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Near Eriksson's Drift on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Gen. ULUNDIA Dist.

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 250.

Type.—*U. decisa* Dist.

U. decisa Dist.

S.A.M.

1900–11. Distant, *loc. cit.*, tab. xxiii, fig. 1a.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas, Windhuk (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Near Eriksson's Drift on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

Div. 3. SELIZARIA Dist.

Gen. CYARDA Walk.

1858. Walker, List Hom. Suppl., p. 121.

1866. Stål, Hem., iv, p. 237.

1902. Melichar, Ann. Nat. Mus. Wien., xvii, p. 133.

1923. Melichar, Gen. Ins. Hom., fasc. 182, p. 91.

Gelastophantia Kirk., Entomologist, p. 279, 1904.

Type.—*C. difformis* Walk.

C. ocreata n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VIII, figs. 9 and 9a.)

The vertex, the anterior and lateral intramarginal parts on the face, the lateral and apical parts on the clypeus, the pronotum, the mesonotum, the mesostethia, the abdomen below, the posterior trochanters, the upper surfaces on the anterior and intermediate tibiae, the claws of the tarsi, the apices on the posterior tibiae, and the posterior tarsi blackish brown or black; a medial fascia (sometimes absent), the lateral carinate margins and some lateral markings on the vertex, the posterior part and the lateral carinate margins on the face, the medial basal part on the clypeus, the rostrum, the lateral antennal regions, the apices on the second antennal joints, the ocelli, an obscure medial fascia, the anterior margin and an antero-lateral irregular spot on each side on the pronotum, an obscure abbreviated medial fascia on the anterior part, the basal part of the lateral margins and often a spot on each side near the apex on the mesonotum, the prostethia, the metastethial or posterior coxal regions, the apical margins on the abdominal segments below, the coxae and the legs more or less ochraceous or dull brownish ochraceous; tegmina pale yellowish white, pale brownish ochraceous or pale brownish; the veins and transverse veins, an oblique fascia joining the outer claval vein to the inner opposite the mesonotal apex, a spot on the junction of the inner and outer claval veins, the axillary tubercle, a broad fascia extending from the costal margin and behind the axillary tubercle obliquely backwards, some small marginal spots on the costal membrane, an irregular spot at about the middle near the costal margin, a broad lateral fascia extending from about the level of the claval apex to the apical margin, the posterior costal part beyond the stigmatic regions and the apical angle, black; the anterior granular region on the clavus and the parts posterior to the claval apex along the suture castaneous or piceous; wings brownishly infuscated, more ochraceous near the bases and darker towards the apices, with the basal parts on the veins and the margins ochraceous, with the apical parts on the veins blackish brown.

The vertex about as long as broad, with some discal depressions, with the lateral margins carinate, the anterior margin somewhat convexly rounded and ridge-like; face anteriorly convex, posteriorly discally slightly concave, with the lateral margins prominently carinate and somewhat reflected outwards; clypeus triangular, basally slightly convex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum about as long as the vertex, with its anterior ridged margin subtruncately rounded, anteriorly medially slightly sinuate, with its posterior margin broadly subangularly sinuate, with a small mamillary tubercle behind each eye; mesonotum convexly elevated, prominently so anteriorly, flattened discally and posteriorly; tegmina with the costal margin very convex opposite the axillary tubercle, slightly sinuate before the stigmatic regions, posteriorly slightly amplified, with the apical angles rounded, with the apical margin more or less truncate (but slightly concavely sinuate), with the prominent sutural angles subangularly rounded; axillary tubercles prominent, produced outwards; clavus tubercularly granular anteriorly, with the inner vein thickened and elevated, with the outer vein joining the inner at about the middle; anterior and intermediate tibiae dorso-ventrally compressed, broad and flat on their superior surfaces; posterior tibiae slightly amplified apically, with a single subapical spine.

Length (incl. tegm.) 9–11 mm.

Breadth acr. axillary tubercles $2\frac{1}{3}$ –3 mm.

Breadth acr. mesonotal region $2\frac{1}{4}$ –2 mm.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Asab, Kalkfontein, Gibeon (J. Brown).

Damaraland—Omaruru (J. Brown), Tsumeb (M. Exp.).

C. truncata n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VIII, figs. 8 and 8a.)

The body above and below ochraceous; a spot on each side on the vertex, an intramarginal line (often absent) surrounding the face, the clypeus in part, a spot or two spots on each side laterally in front of the eye, a few small spots on each side on the pronotum, the mesonotum and the claws of the tarsi reddish brown; the base on the face, the apex of the rostrum, the bases of the ocelli, a medial depressed line on the pronotum, three broad longitudinal fascia (sometimes obscure) on the mesonotum, the narrow basal margins of the abdominal segments above, the mesostethia, the anterior and intermediate coxae, and the spines on the posterior tibiae and tarsi darker, more blackish

brown; tegmina more or less ochraceous, with the basal granular part and the two veins on the clavus, the basal part, the basal costal part, the costal membrane and most of the longitudinal veins and transverse veins on the tegmina darker, more reddish brown; the costal margin and the vein across the axillary elevation pale ochraceous; wings milky white basally, darkly infuscated apically, with the veins pale ochraceous basally, black apically.

The head, including the eyes, slightly broader than the pronotum, more or less truncately rounded anteriorly; the vertex short, considerably broader than long, with the margins carinate; face convex anteriorly, slightly depressed posteriorly, about as broad as long, with the lateral margins prominently carinate posteriorly and somewhat reflexed outwards; clypeus slightly convex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum with its anterior carinate margin broadly convexly rounded, with its posterior margin broadly sinuate; mesonotum about twice as long as the pronotum and head together, more or less convex, centrally and posteriorly slightly depressed; tegmina with the axillary tubercle subprominent, with the apical margin truncately rounded, with the second longitudinal vein dividing and subdividing into numerous branches, with a subbranch of the first longitudinal vein crossing the branches of the second, with numerous transverse veins; clavus with the outer vein meeting the inner beyond the middle; posterior tibiae bispinose.

Length (incl. tegm.) 10–12 mm.

Breadth acr. mesonotal region $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Namaqualand—Kalkfontein (J. Brown), near Gamis (M. Exp.), Asab (J. Brown).

Sub-fam. 11. **Delphacinae** (Stål) Dist.

Gen. **LIBURNIA** Stål.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 179.

1906. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., iii, p. 480.

Embolophora Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 265, 1853.

Type.—*L. monoceros* Stål.

L. lautipes Stål.

S.A.M.

1858. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 319 (*Delphax*).

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 180.

Hab.—Damaraland—T'kons Fountain (after Stål).

Ovamboland—Andoni, Mafa, Ongandjera (M. Exp.).

L. manicata n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VIII, fig. 7.)

Body above and below pale brownish ochraceous ; the clypeus, the rostrum, the lateral carinae on the pronotum, the carinae and the apex on the mesonotum, the apical margins and apical angles on the abdominal segments above, the posterior coxal or metastethial regions, the medial ventral surface on the abdomen, the coxae and the posterior legs slightly paler, more ochraceous ; the eyes, the ocelli, the apex of the rostrum, the apices of the first antennal joints, a spot on each side on the metastethium, the basal margins and the lateral parts on the abdomen below, the apices of the spines on the posterior tibiae and tarsi, and the claws of the tarsi black ; tegmina vitreous, slightly tinged with ochraceous, with the veins granular anterior to the claval apex, with the apices of the inner veins on the clavus, some of the longitudinal veins and granulations, the longitudinal apical and cross-veins on the apical region posterior to the claval apex, a longitudinal fascia on each side along the suture posterior to the claval apex, infusions round the termini on the apical veins, and the posterior margin blackish brown ; the veins on the wings blackish brown.

The vertex on the head about as wide as the eyes, with the lateral margins carinate ; face elongate, slightly narrowed anteriorly, medially and marginally carinate, the medial carina bifurcating anteriorly into two long forks ; clypeus medially and laterally carinate ; eyes slightly sinuate on their ventral margins ; the second antennal joints slightly longer than the first ; rostrum extending slightly beyond the intermediate coxae ; pronotum tricarinate, with its lateral carinae oblique and converging slightly anteriorly, with its posterior margin broadly sinuate ; mesonotum tricarinate, with the space between the carinae slightly depressed posteriorly ; the outer claval vein meeting the inner just before the middle ; posterior tibiae bispinose.

Length (incl. tegm.) about 5 mm.

Breadth acr. meso. about 1 mm.

Breadth acr. tegm. about $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Near Eriksson's Drift on Kunene R. (M. Exp.).

L. varia n. sp. S.A.M.
(Pl. VII, fig. 9.)

Body above varying from ochraceous to pale brownish ochraceous, below varying more or less from pale brownish ochraceous to black; the carina and carinate margins on the face and clypeus, the carinae on the pronotum and mesonotum, the apex on the mesonotum, the apical margins and the apical angles on the abdominal segments above, often the apices on the posterior femora, the posterior tibiae and tarsi pale, more whitish ochraceous; the eyes, the ocelli, the space between the carina on the face and clypeus, the apex of the rostrum, the apices of the first antennal joints, the granulations on the second joints, the abdomen above, often the entire pectoral regions below, a distinct spot (surrounded by an ochraceous margin) on each side on the metastethium, a small spot on each side on the apices of the posterior femora, often the coxae, the apices of the spines on the posterior tibiae and tarsi, and the claws of the tarsi black; tegmina hyaline or vitreous, with a very faint tinge of ochraceous, with the veins and the costal margin anterior to the claval apex ochraceous, with the apices of the inner claval veins, the transverse and longitudinal apical veins as well as the posterior margin dark blackish brown; wings opalescent, faintly albescent, with the basal part of the veins ochraceous, and with the apical veins as well as the posterior margin dark brown; the veins on the tegmina granular and often setigerous; the outer claval vein meeting the inner before the middle of the clavus.

The vertex narrower than the eyes, slightly concave discally; face elongate, slightly narrower anteriorly, medially and marginally carinate, the medial carina bifurcating anteriorly into two short forks; clypeus medially and marginally distinctly carinate; rostrum extending slightly beyond the intermediate coxae; eyes excavated on their ventral surfaces; pronotum and mesonotum tricarinate; posterior tibiae bispinose.

Length of ♂ (incl. tegm.) 3-3½ mm., ♀ average about 4 mm.

Breadth acr. mesonotal region, ♂ and ♀ about 1 mm.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Andoni, Ongandjera, Ondongua, Onambeke, Onoolonga, Ukualongkathi (M. Exp.).
Natal—Durban.

L. vitticollis Stål. S.A.M.

1855. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 93 (*Delphax*).

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 179.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Onambeke (M. Exp.).

FAM. MEMBRACIDAE Germ.

Sub-fam. Membracinae (Stål) Fowler.

DIV. OXYRHACHISARIA Dist.

Gen. OXYRHACHIS Germ.

1835. Germar, Silberm. Rev. Ent., iii, p. 232.

1846. Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 267.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 84.

1907. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., iv, p. 3.

Polocentrus Buckton, Monogr. Memb., p. 253, 1903.*Ouranorthus* Buckton, Tr. Linn. Soc. Lond., ix, p. 333, 1905.Type.—*O. tarandus* Fabr.*O. tarandus* Fabr.

S.A.M.

1798. Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Suppl., p. 514 (*Membracis*).1803. Fabricius, Syst. Rhyng., p. 19 (*Centrotus*).

1835. Germar, Silberm. Rev., iii, p. 232.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 84.

1907. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., iv, p. 4.

rufus Buckton, Monogr. Memb., p. 254, t. lviii, fig. 2, *a* and *b*, 1903
(*Polocentrus*).*neuter* Buckton, *ibid.*, fig. 3, 1903 (*Polocentrus*).*Hab.*—Ovamboland—Omaramba (Eriksson).

Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Lindt).

Gen. XIPHISTES Stål.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, pp. 83 and 85.

1869. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 280.

1907. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind. Rhynch., iv, p. 8.

Type.—*X. furcicornis* Germ.*X. sulcicornis* Thb.

S.A.M.

1822. Thunberg, Hem. Rostr., cap. i, p. 4 (*Centrotus*).

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 85.

1900–11. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. i, p. 211, 1908.

parallela Walker, List Hom., ii, p. 508, 1851 (*Oxyrhachis*).

pallidus Buckton, Monogr. Memb., p. 227, t. 1, fig. 5, 1903 (*Daunus*).
Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

FAM. **CERCOPIDAE** (Leach) Atkins.

Sub-fam. 1. **Aphrophorinae** (Stål) Dist.

Gen. **POOPHILUS** Stål.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 72.

1907. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., iv, p. 86.

1913. Lallemand, Gen. Ins., fasc. 143, p. 28.

Type.—*P. actuosus* Stål.

P. adustus Walk.

S.A.M.

1851. Walker, List Hom., iii, p. 710.

1913. Lallemand, Gen. Ins., fasc. 143, p. 29, pl. i, fig. 10a.

Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas (M. Exp.).

P. costalis Walk.

S.A.M.

1851. Walker, List Hom., iii, p. 707 (*Ptyelus*).

1862. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 493.

1907. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., vol. iv, p. 86.

1908. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. ix, p. 222, pl. xxi, fig. 1a.

concolor Walker, List Hom., iii, p. 715, 1851 (*Ptyelus*).

dolosus Walker, List Hom. Suppl., p. 189, 1858 (*Ptyelus*).

„ Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., p. 493, 1862.

immutatus Walker, J. Linn. Soc. Zool. Lond., i, p. 96, 1857 (*Ptyelus*).

rotundatus Signoret, Thom. Arch. Ent., ii, p. 332, 1858 (*Ptyelus*).

natalensis Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 74, 1866.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

Ovamboland—Namakunde, Mafa (M. Exp.).

P. terrenus Walk.

S.A.M.

1851. Walker, List Hom., iii, p. 709 (*Ptyelus*).

1908. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. ix, p. 222, pl. xxi, fig. 4a.

umbrosus Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., xii, p. 97, 1855 (*Ptyelus*).

„ Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 74, 1866.

Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub (M. Exp.).

Gen. CLOVIA Stål.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, pp. 68 and 75.
 1907. Distant, Fauna Brit. Ind., iv, p. 93.
 1913. Lallemand, Gen. Ins., fasc. 143, p. 42.

Type.—*C. bigoti* Sign.

C. callifera Stål.

S.A.M.

1856. Stål, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Förh., xiii, p. 199 (*Ptyelus*).
 1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 77.
 1903. Jacobi, Zool. Jahrb., 19, (6), p. 777, pl. xlv, fig. 15a.
 1908. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. ix, p. 222, pl. xxii, fig. 7a.
planaris Walker, List Hom., Suppl., p. 190, 1858 (*Ptyelus*).
Hab.—Damaraland—Nuragas (M. Exp.).

C. centralis Dist.

S.A.M.

1908. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. ix, p. 223, pl. xxii, fig. 8a.
Hab.—Damaraland—Gaub (M. Exp.).

Gen. SEPULLIA Stål.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 79.
 1913. Lallemand, Gen. Ins. Cercop., fasc. 143, p. 27.

Type.—*S. murrayi* Sign.

S. peregrina n. sp.

S.A.M.

(Pl. VIII, figs. 6 and 6a.)

The body above brownish ochraceous, with a slight reddish tinge ; the body below (as far as can be seen in carded specimens) brownish ochraceous ; the metastethial regions, the bases of the spines and the tarsi on the posterior legs more or less ochraceous ; a small basal spot on each side of the vertex, the eyes in part, the anterior lateral margins on the face, the lateral regions of the head on each side below the lobes of the vertex and the eyes, a large transverse fascia on each side behind the eyes, the posterior lateral angles and some narrow, interrupted, transverse, discal markings on the pronotum, the basal parts, the basal half of the lateral margins and a transverse mark at about the middle on the scutellum, the lateral pectoral regions below, the fasciae on the anterior lateral surfaces on the femora, the posterior

lateral surfaces on the femora and tibiae, the irregular spots and the apices of the spines on the posterior tibiae and tarsi black; tegmina more or less ochraceous, with a spot opposite the bifurcation of the longitudinal vein near the costal margin, and the apical areas slightly paler, with the punctuations, the basal part on the clavus, the basal costal region, an infusion near the base of the discal cell, a small callous spot on the apex of the clavus, and another larger, oval, more elevated one opposite the claval apex nearer the costal margin, the longitudinal veins on the apical area, and a posterior intramarginal line black; head, pronotum, and scutellum sparsely, and the tegmina densely punctuated.

The head about half as long as the pronotum, with the anterior margin somewhat produced and convexly rounded; rostrum extending slightly beyond the intermediate coxae; pronotum broader than long, discally slightly convex, with the anterior margin slightly produced and convexly rounded, with its posterior margin concave to the scutellum; scutellum about as long as broad (or very slightly longer than broad), discally slightly depressed, with its apex acute; tegmina with the costal margin slightly sinuate opposite the bifurcation of the longitudinal veins, with the posterior margin rounded; posterior tibiae with two spines (a subbasal one and a strong, prominent medial one).

Length (incl. tegm.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.

Breadth acr. pron. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo (M. Exp.).

Sub-fam. 2. **Cercopinae** (Stål) Fowler.

Gen. **LOCRI** Stål.

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, pp. 56 and 57.

1908. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. ix, p. 227.

1913. Lallemand, Gen. Ins. Cercop., fasc. 143, p. 84.

Type.—*L. rubra* Fabr.

L. areata Walk.

S.A.M.

1851. Walker, List Hom., iii, p. 675 (*Monecphora*).

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 59.

1908. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. ix, p. 228, pl. xx, fig. 19a.

Hab.—Ovamboland—Okavango R. and Omaramba (coll. Eriksson).

L. arithmetica Walk.

S.A.M.

1851. Walker, List Hom., iii, p. 675 (*Monecphora*).

1866. Stål, Hem. Afr., iv, p. 58.

1908. Distant, Ins. Trsvl., vol. ix, p. 227, pl. xx, fig. 18a.

Hab.—Damaraland—Otjituo, Sandup, Namutoni, Waterberg (M. Exp.), Omaruru (Seewald), Okahandja (Peters).
Ovamboland—Omaramba (coll. Eriksson).

L. concinna Dist.

S.A.M.

1893. Distant, Ent. Month. Mag., xxix, p. 182.

Hab.—Damaraland (after Distant).

Ovamboland—Okavango R., Otjimbora (coll. Eriksson).

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

- FIG.
 1. *Coptosoma rufiplaga* n. sp.
 2. *Lactistes falcipes* n. sp.
 2a. „ „ Anterior tibia.
 2b. „ „ Orifice of odoriferous gland.
 3. *Bolbocoris parmatius* n. sp.
 4. *Veterna imitatrix* n. sp.
 5. *Dismegistus rufomarginatus* n. sp.
 6. *Cydnus hirsutus* n. sp.
 7. *Aeliomorpha petulca* n. sp.
 8. „ *semiviridis* n. sp.
 9. *Eysarcoris nigripectus* n. sp.

PLATE II.

1. *Paraphlegyas pallidus* n. gen. et n. sp.
 2. *Uhlunga typica* Dist. n. var. *cornuta*
 3. *Schizops otjimbora* n. sp.
 4. *Cletus respersus* n. sp.
 5. *Homoeocerus tigrinus* n. sp.
 6. „ *trabeatus* n. sp.
 7. *Geocoris tenuatus* n. sp.

PLATE III.

1. *Stenozygum sanguineiventris* n. sp.
 2. *Cletus spicatus* n. sp.
 3. *Agraphopus australis* n. sp.
 4. *Blissus cornipes* n. sp.
 5. *Paraphlegyas elegans* n. gen. et n. sp.
 6. *Dermatinus tartareus* Stål. Winged ♀.
 7. *Migdilybs furcifer* n. gen. et n. sp. Forma typica.
 7a. „ „ Lateral view of head and pronotum.
 8. *Pamera pullata* n. sp.

PLATE IV.

1. *Neolethaeus aethiopicus* n. sp.
 2. *Paraphlegyas namakundensis* n. sp.
 3. *Aderrhis pulla* Bergr.
 3a & 3b. „ „ Anterior leg.
 4. *Mafa lanceolata* n. gen. et n. sp.
 5. *Tinna serratifemora* n. sp.
 5a. „ „ Lateral view of head, pronotum, and anterior leg.
 6. *Oncocephalus clavipes* n. sp.
 7. *Reduvius bitumineus* n. sp.

PLATE V.

FIG.

1. *Reduvius nigricephalus* n. sp.
2. „ *rasipodus* n. sp.
3. *Glymmatophora venustiterga* n. sp.
4. *Harapactor otjimbumbensis* n. sp.
5. „ *pilipectus* n. sp.
6. *Igora repraesentatus* n. gen. et n. sp.
- 6a. „ „ Lateral view of head, pronotum, and anterior leg.
7. *Tritavus saxatilis* n. gen. et n. sp.
- 7a. „ „ ♀ genitalia.
- 7b. „ „ Eggs.

PLATE VI.

1. *Araneaster granulosa* n. gen. et n. sp.
- 1a.* „ „ ♀ genitalia.
- 1b. „ „ Anterior coxa, showing nodular structure.
2. *Itandela respersionis* n. gen. et n. sp.
- 2a. „ „ Face and clypeus.
3. *Munza venusta* n. sp.
4. *Zouga apiana* n. sp.
5. *Abagazara omaruruensis* n. sp.

PLATE VII.

1. *Metoponitys testudineus* n. sp.
- 1a. „ „ Tegmen, showing venation
2. *Oliarus lactescens* n. sp.
3. „ *maculosus* n. sp.
4. „ *limbifer* n. sp.
5. „ *virgultivagus* n. sp.
6. *Inkewana fuscoirroratus* n. gen. et n. sp.
- 6a. „ „ Face and clypeus.
7. *Inxwala modesta* Dist.
- 7a. „ „ Face and clypeus.
- 7b. „ „ Right tegmen, showing venation.
8. *Kusuma aethiopica* n. sp.
9. *Liburnia varia* n. sp.

PLATE VIII.

1. *Imbalara squamifer* n. gen. et n. sp.
- 1a. „ „ Face and clypeus.
2. *Diazanus coriipennis* n. gen. et n. sp.
- 2a. „ „ Face and clypeus.
- 2b. „ „ Right tegmen, showing venation.
3. *Ikonza lawrencei* n. gen. et n. sp.
- 3a. „ „ Face.
- 3b. „ „ Left tegmen, showing venation.

* In Pl. VI, 1a is upside down, the top being ventral and the bottom dorsal.

FIG.

4. *Hilda speciosa* n. sp.
5. *Scarpanta fulva* n. sp.
- 5a. " " Left tegmen, showing venation.
6. *Sepullia peregrina* n. sp.
- 6a. " " Right tegmen.
7. *Liburnia manicata* n. sp.
8. *Cyarda truncata* n. sp. Head, pronotum, and scutellum.
- 8a. " " Left tegmen.
9. " *ocreata* n. sp.
- 9a. " " Right tegmen.

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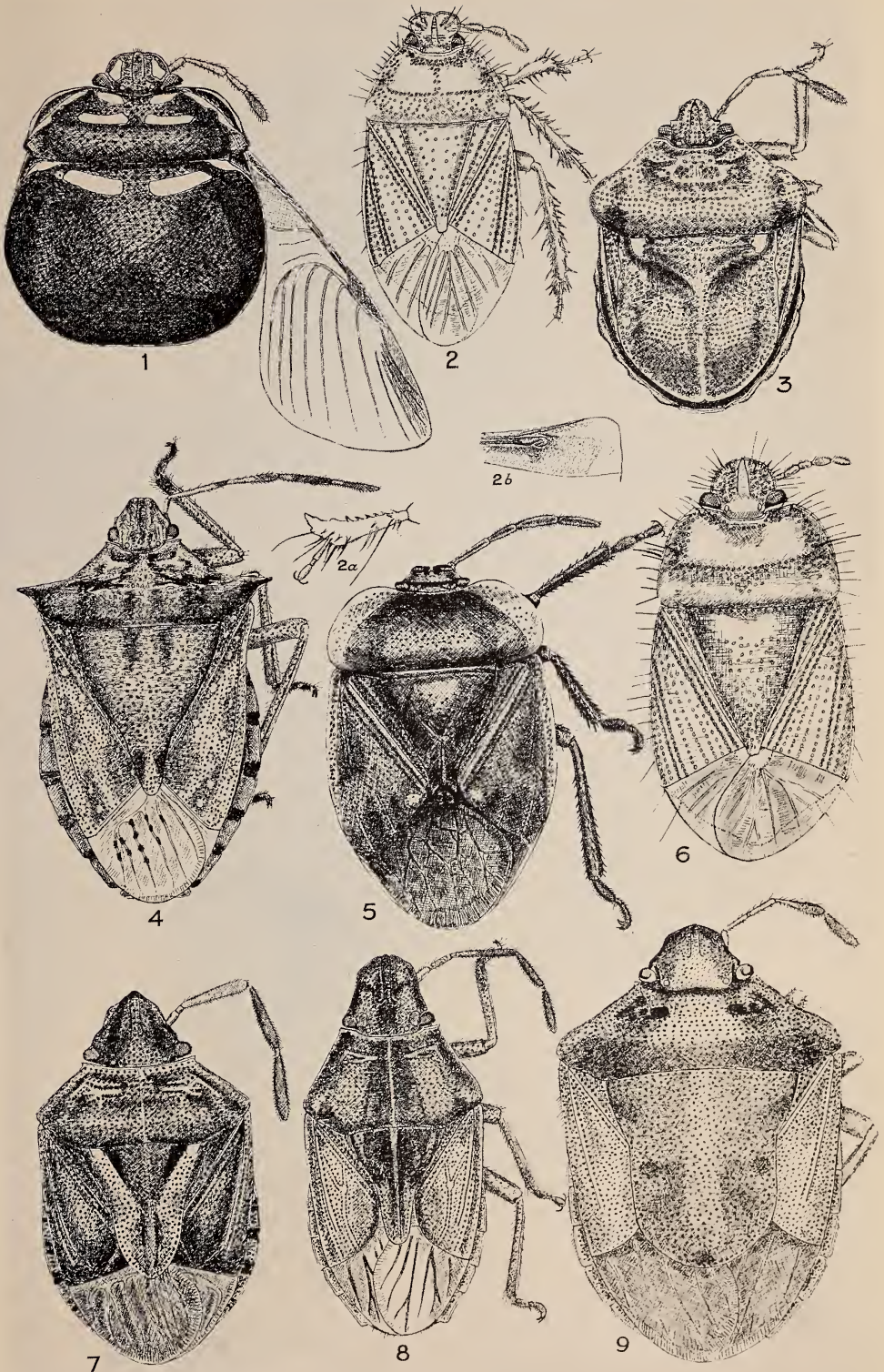
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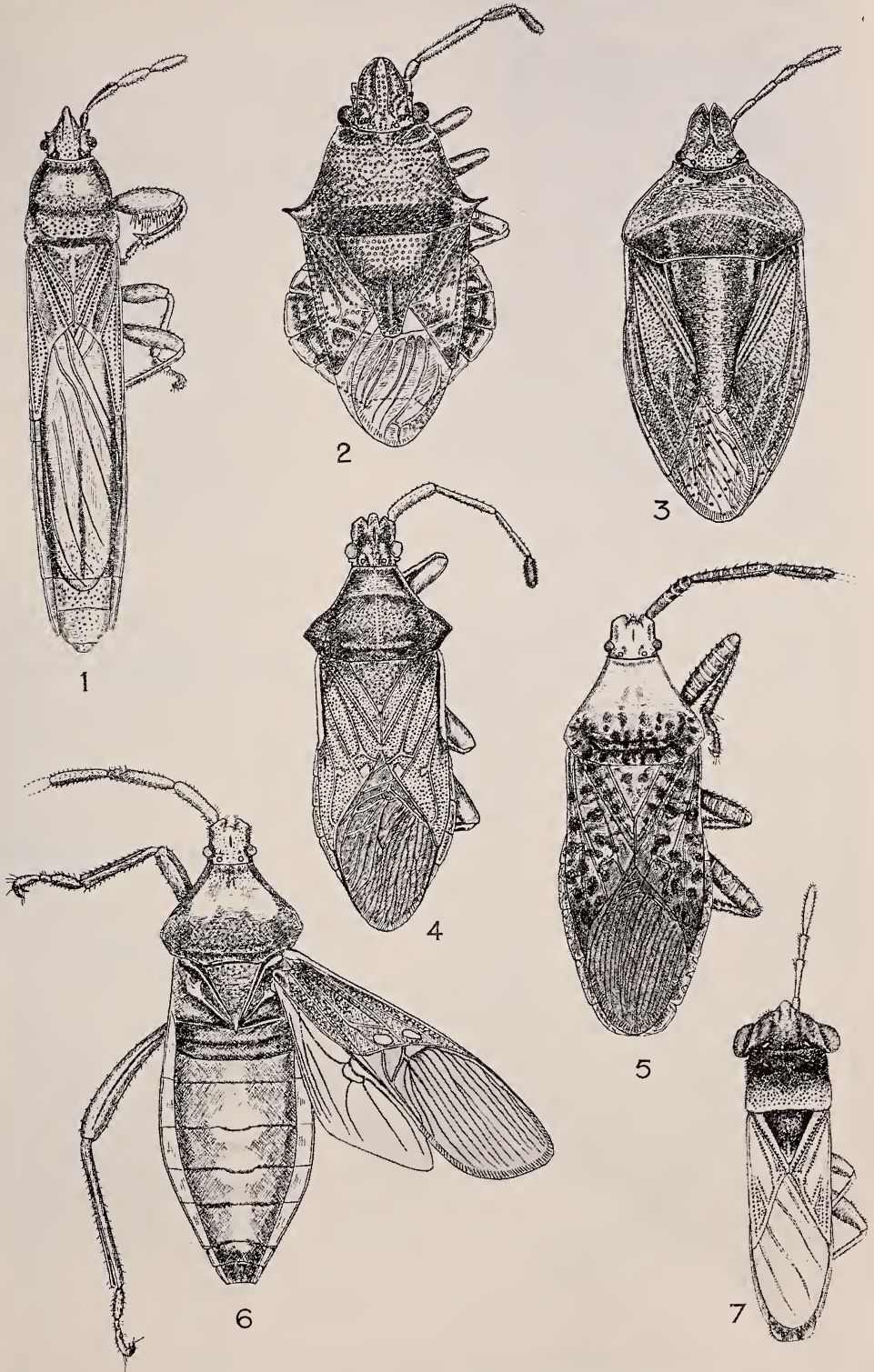
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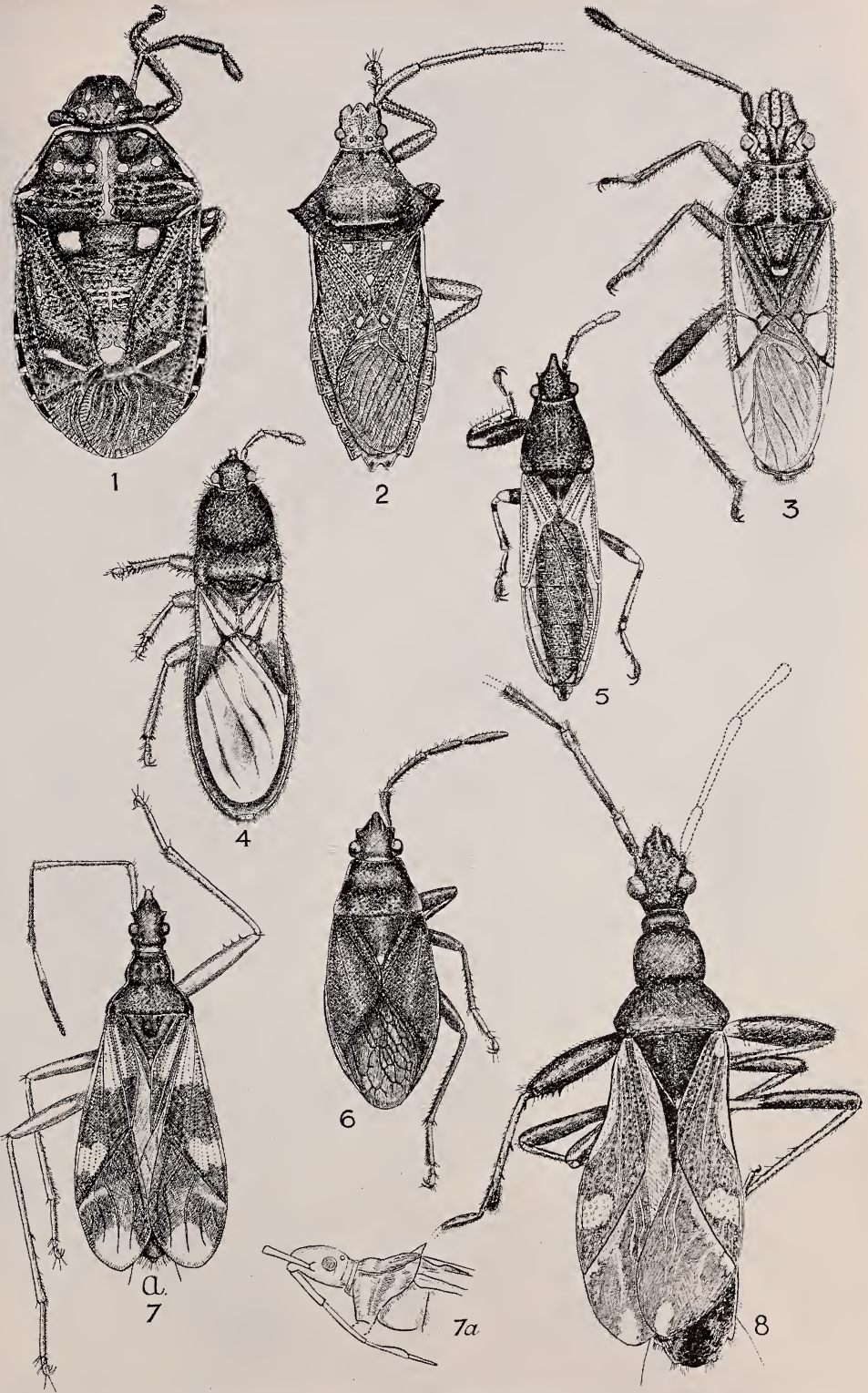
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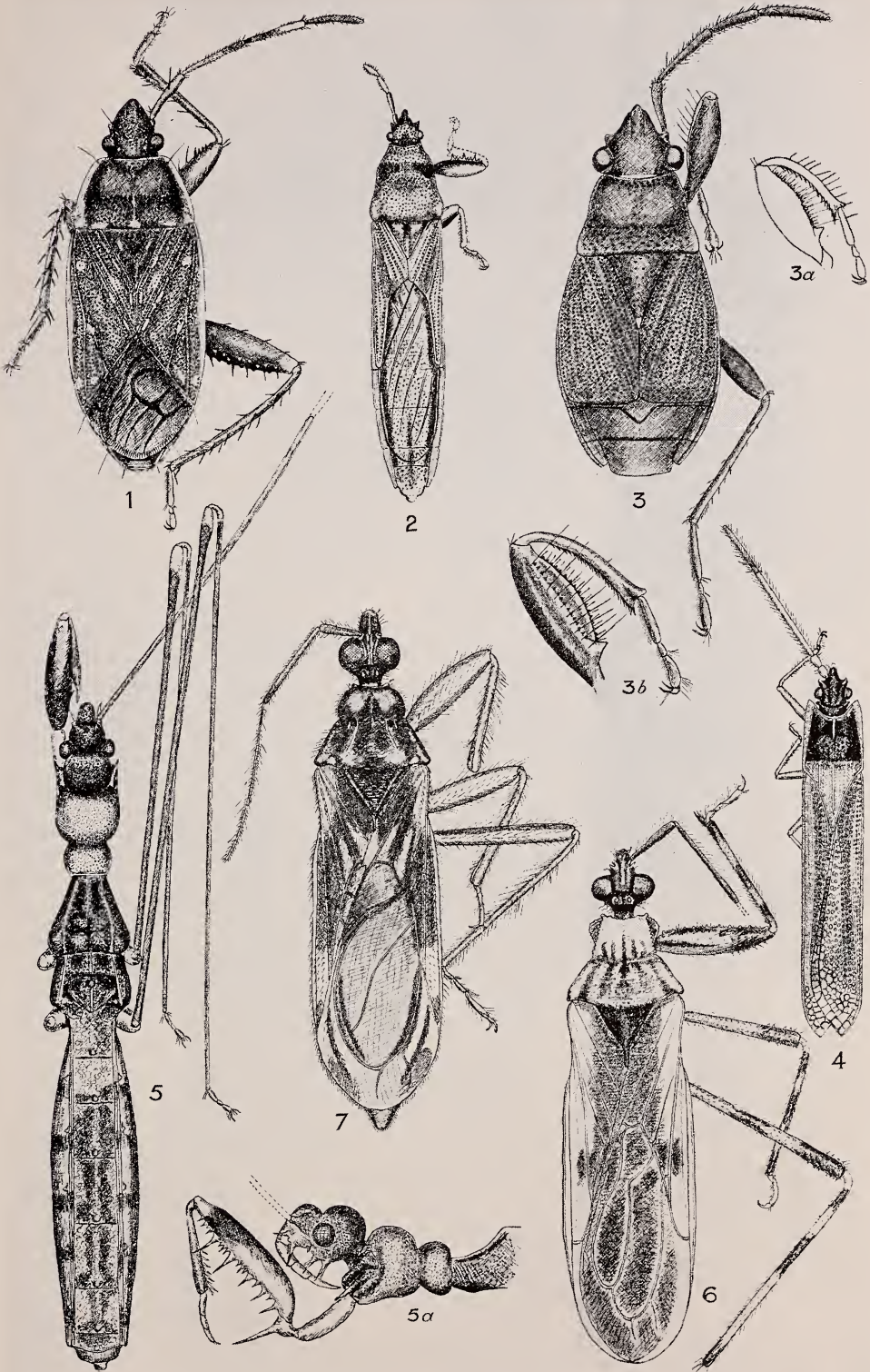
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<i>tibialis</i> (Dolichomiris)	131	Veterna	22
<i>tibialis</i> (Pretorius)	19	<i>vicina</i> (Hotea)	7
Tibiciniae	142	viduatus (Aspongopus)	41
tigrinus (Homoeocerus)	46	violentus (Harpactor)	120
Tingidaria	90	virgultivagus (Oliarus)	153
TINGIDIDAE	88	<i>viridicatus</i> (Coriza)	60
Tingitinae	88	viridipunctata (Brachycranella)	132
Tinna	93	viridis (Brotheolus)	56
<i>Tliponius</i>	46	<i>viridis</i> (Nezara)	36
tomentosicollis (Acanthomia)	55	<i>viridissima</i> (Nezara)	36
Tongorma	55	viridula (Nezara)	36
<i>torquata</i> (Nezara viridula var.)	36	<i>viridulus</i> (Cletus)	56
trabeatus (Homoeocerus)	47	vitrea (Pyena)	142
transvaaliensis (Putala)	148	vitreomaculata (Platypleura fenestrata var.)	141
<i>transversalis</i> (Platacantha)	37	vittaticeps (Andocides)	22
Trichedoela	108	vitticollis (Liburnia)	171
<i>tricolor</i> (Bolbocoris)	10	vittipennis (Edcola)	107
<i>trifenestratus</i> (Ectomocoris)	110	vittiventris (Delegoruella)	20
Trigonotylus	131	Vitumnus	122
<i>Trigonotylus</i> subg.	131	Volumnus	127
<i>triguttatus</i> (Ectomocoris)	110	vulpes (Holoptilus)	92
trimeni (Munza)	139		X
<i>Triopsis</i>	150	<i>Xanthochilus</i> subg.	81
<i>tripunctigera</i> (Nezara)	36	Xerobia	8
tristiculus (Hegelochus)	22	Xiphistes	172
Tritavus (Reduviidae)	97	Xylocoris	133
Tropicorypha	21		Y
<i>Tropidothorax</i> subg.	63	<i>yolofa</i> (Pentatoma)	39
Tropiduchinae	154		Z
<i>truncatipennis</i> (Dermatinus)	86	<i>Zostus</i> subg.	116
truncata (Cyarda)	168	<i>Zulaimena</i>	129
<i>truncatus</i> (Corizus)	60	Zouga	142
<i>Tupalus</i>	57		
<i>turgidifemur</i> (Rhyparochromus)	82		
<i>Tylonca</i>	7		
<i>Tymotoma</i>	62		
typica (Uhlunga)	20		
	U		
Uhlunga	20		
Ulundia	166		



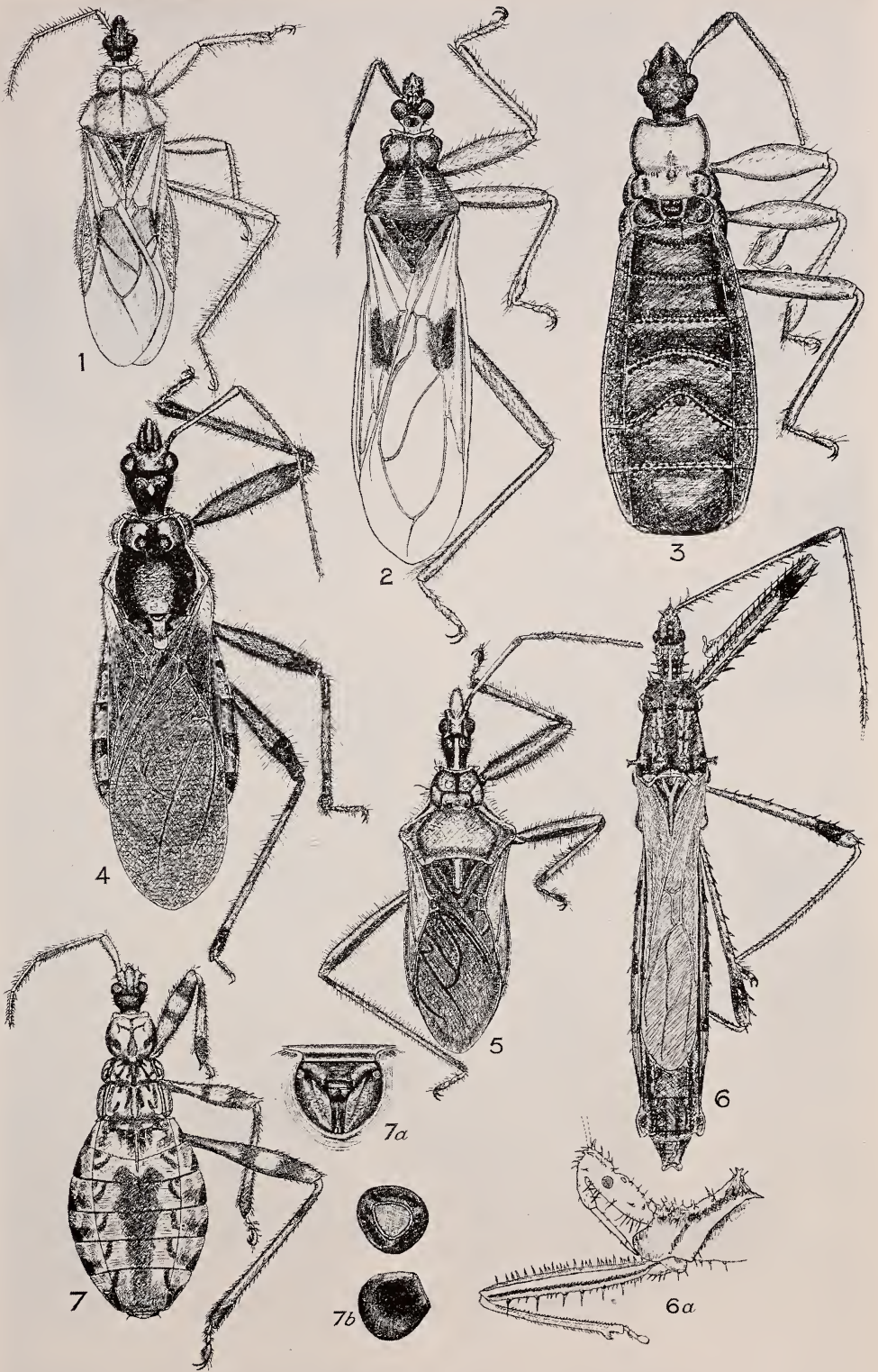


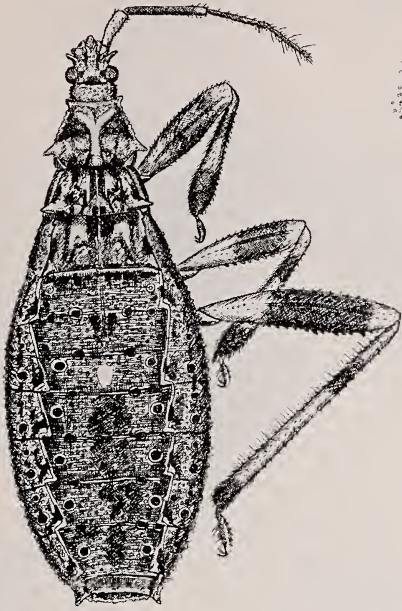




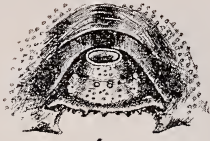
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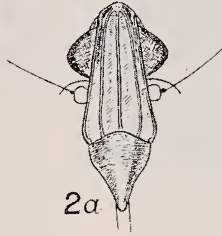
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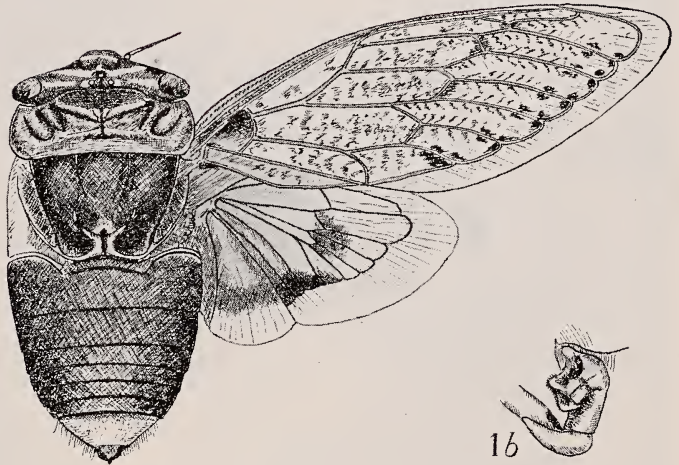
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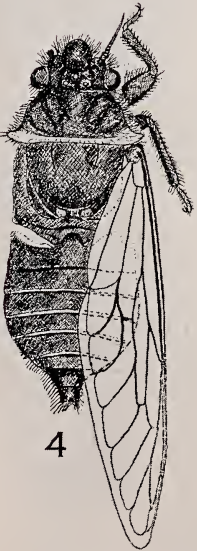
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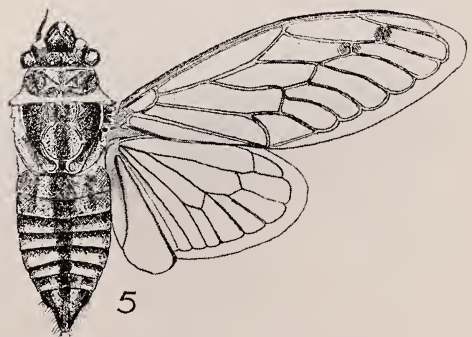
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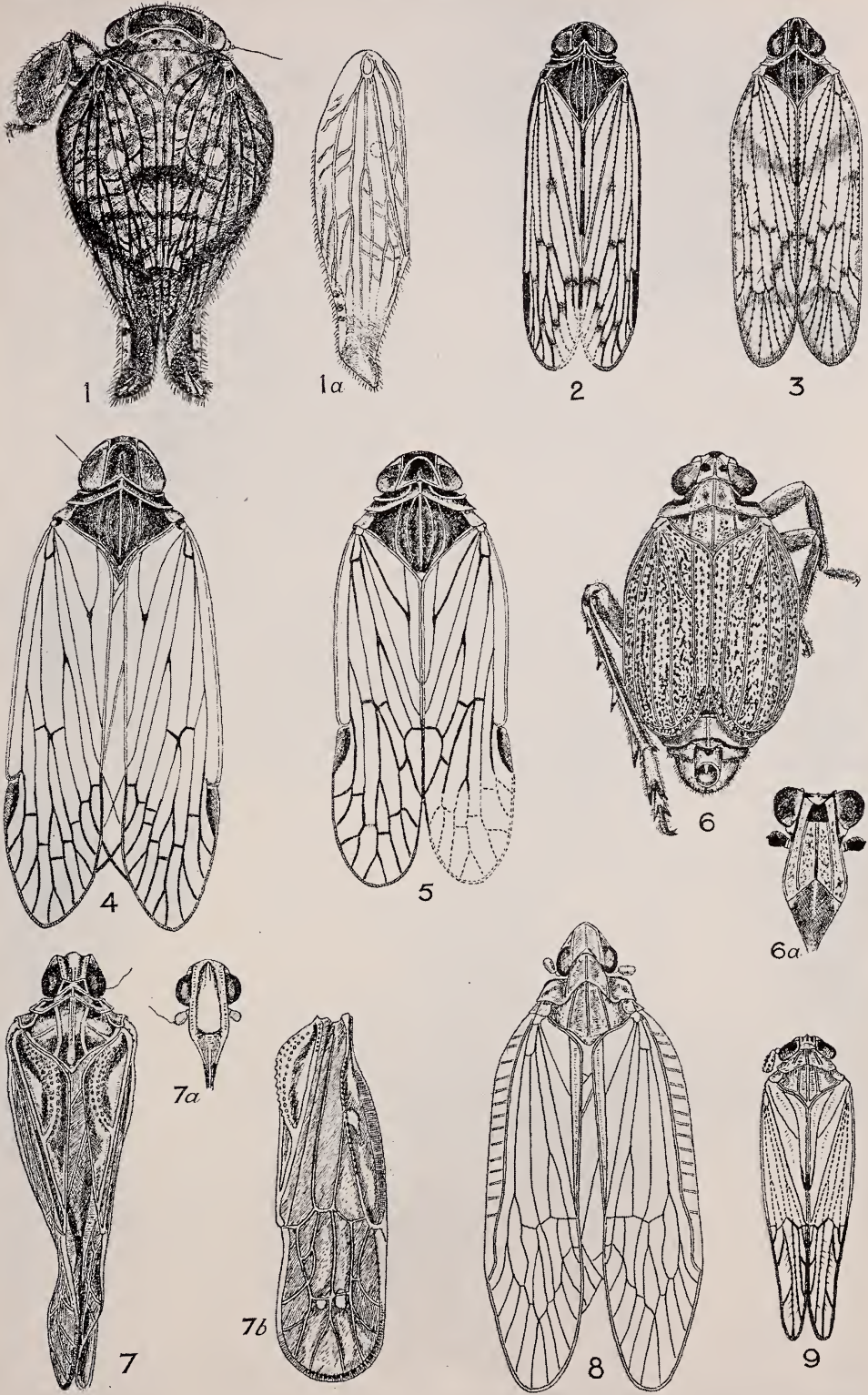
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